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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Britain's Alternatives For India

Co-operation Or Non-Co-operation?

KING'S GOVT. WILL BE CARRIED ON

Immediate Responsibility In Centre Impossible

HOARE'S ADVICE TO CONGRESS LEADERS

"AS regards the alternative of direct and immediate responsibility at the Centre, I hope I have convinced the House that in the present circumstances it is impossible to accept an alternative of that kind.

I come to another alternative and I would ask the Indian leaders seriously once again to ponder upon it. I wish, indeed, that I had not to make any reference to it at all. It is the alternative of non-co-operation, an alternative under which the Indian Congress goes its own way and the British Government and the minority communities in India go theirs.

If it came to this issue, we should have no choice. The King-Emperor's Government must be carried on and it would be carried on with efficiency with strength and with justice. We, like any other Government in similar circumstances, would give the Viceroy our full support.

BUT LET EVERY MAN OF GOODWILL IN INDIA AND GREAT BRITAIN CONTEMPLATE THE WASTE THAT SUCH A CHAPTER OF NON-CO-OPERATION WOULD MEAN.

THERE WOULD BE A WASTE OF ALL OUR CONSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS WITH THESE MANY YEARS OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES, JOINT SELECT COMMITTEES AND DEBATES IN THIS HOUSE. THERE WOULD BE THE WASTE OF ALL THE EFFORT WE HAVE MADE TO BRING TO AN END THE GRIM CHAPTERS OF NON-CO-OPERATION AND TO MAKE IT EASIER FOR THE INDIANS AND THE BRITISH TO WORK TOGETHER TOWARDS THE SOLUTION OF THESE GREAT PROBLEMS."

THUS SAID SIR SAMUEL HOARE REPLYING TO MR. WEDGWOOD BENN WHO INITIATED THE INDIA DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Benn Says Viceroy's Statement Is Clumsy

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Opening the debate on "India in the War" in the House of Commons, Mr. Wedgwood Benn said: "My purpose is to offer some words on the White Paper and the Viceroy's statement and, in particular, to see if by a debate we might make some contribution to the prevention of any mischief which may follow in the conduct of the war. If we criticise the Government's policy, it must be remembered that the over-riding consideration in the mind of every member is how we can contribute to the successful issue of this war. Therefore if I say anything critical, I say it with that always in mind

CLUMSY DOCUMENT

Mr. Wedgwood Benn added: "I think it is a pity that a document of this importance was issued without consultation with the leader of the Opposition or so far as I know with the leader of the Liberal Opposition either.

In 1929 when the Labour Government prepared a similar statement, I myself sent it by air to Mr. Baldwin in France and discussed it with Lord Reading. I think that such a thing is desirable because in different parties we have different angles from which we look on the Indian problem. It is desirable that we should maintain an united policy in the treatment of the Indian problem.

But there is the White Paper and there are the replies of the Congress and other Indian parties. It is a clumsy document. It has a certain Indian tinge. It is like an elephant. It is massive. It is clumsy in action, but is followed by something very insignificant, But it has provoked two very penetrating questions from Mr. Gandhi. The first question is: 'What are your war aims?

The second question is: "If they are to secure freedom, then are we to share in that freedom? Those are the two questions to be answered.

NO SMALL MATTER.

Before I attempt to deal with these two matters, I would remind the House that the participation of India in the war is no small matter. The contribution of India in the last war was massive. The Princes, in accordance with the traditions of their order, showed then, as they are showing now, their loyalty to the King-Emperor. The martial qualities of the Muslim forces has never been in doubt and remember that the Muslims can enter this war with a better heart than in the last war because we have three great Mohammedan Powers, —Iraq, Egypt and Turkey,—in alliance with ourselves. The Mohammedans of India need have no fear that this war will be followed by a Treaty of Sevres.

WHAT INDIA GAVE IN 1914.

"Think what India did between 1914 and 1918. I find that India contributed in money over 146 millions in gifts and contributions in support of forces and in stores, 80 millions. She put her ships at the service of the British Navy and, in addition, over one million Indians went to the Front. In addition to this material aid, we had the moral support of the greatest of all Indians, Mr. Gandhi, then as now, a true friend of this country and who is a champion of the cause for which we are now fighting.

APOLOGIA FOR VICEROY

"Indians now say: "We have gone into the war and we were never consulted." That is true but from the German point of view from September 3, possibly before India was the target and in justice to the Viceroy and perhaps to the other Dominions but certainly to India, it must be said that Germany was on the march towards the East. If it had not been for Soviet Russia and the Turkish Treaty, Germany

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1.)

Madras Cabinet To Quit Office To-day

But No Break With Congress Programme Is Feared

GOVERNOR TO RULE WITH ADVISERS

Premier Kher In Great Speech In Bombay Assembly Calls For National Unity

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, October 26.

I LEARN the Ministry will submit resignation to-morrow.

The Governor, it is expected, will have an Advisory Council, which will be manned by purely European Secretaries and it will continue the policy and programme of the Congress as far as possible.

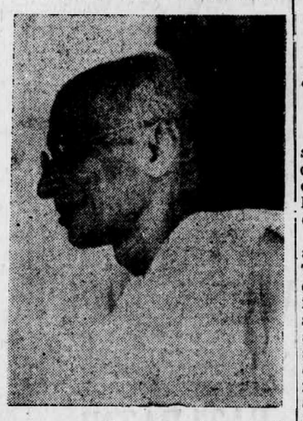
It is understood, Mr. J. F. Hall, Revenue Board Member, now in England, on leave, preparatory to retirement has been cabled to return urgently to Madras.

I learn, he may be appointed to the Advisory Council.

Call For National Unity

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BEGAN DEBATE ON THE PRIME MINISTER'S RESOLUTION ON "WAR AND INDIA" ON THURSDAY.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher made a moving appeal to the House to consider his resolution, in a broad spirit, and not to be swayed by narrow considerations of parties and communities. He pointed out how the British people of all parties had forgotten and sunk their differences in the hour of crisis. In England there was now not a party; there was only the country.



Continuing, he stated: "Sir, I am looking forward to the day when we can say as much about India and when any question about the political liberty of our country comes, we will stand together as one man."

A large number of people, squatting under the shaded trees in the Assembly compound, heard the "humble appeal" of the Premier, which was relayed by loud speakers.

They also heard the alarums and excursions of the two speeches which followed and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's sallies. Both the leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the Independent Labour Party pulled their weight together to attack the Congress.

References to Opposition amendment by the Premier were more charitable and less critical and were couched in noble words.

Detailed Report on page 10

"INDIAN SOLDIERS KICKED ...."

For Asking Pair Of Boots To Fight Hitler, Says "C. R."

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

The Indian soldier asks for a pair of boots to fight Hitler and he is kicked—In these crisp words the premier characterised British flouting of the Indian demand for participation in war in the special session of the Assembly this morning.

Before a crowded House the Premier moving the War resolution explained how the Viceroy's declaration was irritating in the extreme and pointed out how the British attitude deprived citizens of their rights and robbed even the modicum of provincial autonomy and tried to make Indians cannonfodder by compelling them to fight for Polish liberty regardless of their own.

The European Party Leader and the Leader of the Opposition, appealed to the Congress Ministry "in the name of the poor taxpayer" not to resign.

Voting In Madras Assembly

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

Analysis of voting in Madras Assembly on Premier's resolution revealed that two Independent members voted with Congress, while the European Group and Justice Party voted "en bloc" against the resolution. Two Indian Christians remained neutral. Muslim League Party, which staged a walkout abstained from attending the Assembly for the rest of the day.—A. P.

BANGALORE:—Sir N. N. Sircar arrived here yesterday after delivering the Convocation address at Mysore and left during the same night for Hyderabad.

CONSTITUTION MUST BE SUSPENDED

No Alternative For Bihar Governor

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Oct. 26.

It is reported the plans of alternative ministry have miscarried and the Governor has no alternative but to proclaim failure of 1935 constitution and assume control himself.

It is further reported Delhi and Whitehall have been informed accordingly.

The ambitious plan of a grand alliance against Congress has failed, it is understood because, Bihar Zamindars in a body have warned their leader in the Assembly Mr. Chandreshwary Narayan who is also the Leader of the Opposition against the inevitable dangers of alliances against Congress.

The following are mentioned as

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 5)

Curtain Rung Down Over First Act

GRIM STRUGGLE AHEAD

Congress Leaders' Call For Unity And Discipline

BOMBAY: Thursday.

"THE CURTAIN IS ABOUT TO BE RUNG DOWN; FIRST ACT OF THE DRAMA IS SOON TO BE OVER WITH THE RESIGNATIONS OF THE CONGRESS MINISTRIES. I SEE THE PROSPECT OF A GRIM BATTLE LOOMING AHEAD. THE TIME HAS COME WHEN EVERY CONGRESS COMMITTEE AND EVERY CONGRESS SOLDIER SHOULD WAIT IN READINESS."

APPEAL FOR UNITY

With these words, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made a stirring appeal to the nation for unity and discipline, in this hour of crisis, addressing a mammoth meeting at the Azad Maidan to-night.

POSER TO BR. GOVT.

The Pundit declared that the Congress demand had served to make one point quite clear, namely, that the British Government was fighting not for the vindication of Democracy and Freedom, but for the preservation of their Imperialistic domination. He made a poser to the British Government:

"HOW CAN INDIA, WHICH IS OUT TO END IMPERIALISM CO-OPERATE WITH A PARTY WHICH AIMS AT PRESERVING THE SAME?"

THEY WILL REPENT

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who also addressed the meeting, said that THE DAY WOULD NOT BE FAR OFF WHEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WOULD REPENT FOR HAVING REJECTED THE HAND OF FRIENDSHIP SO GENEROUSLY PROFERRED BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

PERPETUATING OUR SLAVERY!

Mr. Bhulabhai, who presided gave the background of the present political situation in India and said that it had been established beyond doubt that Britain was intent upon perpetuating India's slavery as long as it could. In these circumstances, the decision of the Congress Working Committee was a natural corollary.

"OLD VOICE OF IMPERIALISM"

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who spoke in accents of unusual eloquence said that many thoughts came crowding into his mind and he did not find it easy to give expression to them all.

This ever-changing revolutionary world was moving on apace. Though no bombs were pouring out of the skies in this country as in others, they had yet to face serious problems. The curtain was about to be rung down on one act and they were looking ahead with eager expectancy to see what the next act had to reveal. A funny show was going on in Bombay—and elsewhere. That show would close down on the next day. The Congress Ministers would be leaving their posts and surrendering their responsibilities.

Often had he from the same platform drawn attention to world problems. To-day there was a conflagration in foreign lands and they were feeling the heat of it here. The British Government had been put to the test and had failed.

It seemed that they had learnt no lesson from the two years of co-operation with the Congress; nor had they learnt any lesson from the war. The Congress had put them a simple question and an answer had been vouchsafed.

It was the same old voice of Imperialism, the same words and the same old gestures. Now India was going to show that her's was also the same old soul-athirst for liberty, and the same old roar. If for a short period, their ministers had sat in gilded chairs and co-operated with the Government, it did not mean that they had forgotten their aspirations or surrendered their desire to move with the moving world.

Young men there were who had felt that the Congress had been caught in a bog. They wondered why the march had not begun when the objective was known and the path was clear. But the elders had held them back because there must be an opportunity and a preparedness. That opportunity had come now.

What then should they do? If they were free, the question would have been different. Even then there would be no reason why they should have spilled their blood and spent their energy in a war whose aims they did not know. Why should they die that the British Empire may live?

So they had put a simple question to the British Government. The question was not only for India but for all dependent countries. If Britain was fighting for Democracy, for self-determination, they would have no hesitation in supporting her. But if Britain wanted to fight so that she might keep her hold on Palestine, on India, on Africa and on many other dependencies, they would certainly have nothing to do with that war.

MINORITY RIGHTS

Turning to the question of minority rights which had been raised, Pandit Nehru said that when the Congress claimed to be a representative body, it did not mean that every man in the country was a Congress member. What it did mean was that the demands it presented were presented from the point of view of the whole nation and not from the point of view of any com-

(Continued on page 8, col. 1.)

PUBLIC MEETING AT KAMGAR MAIDAN

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.), when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Shri Shankerrao Deo and Shri Gangadharrao Deshpande will address the workers on the present political situation in the country.

Loud speakers will be installed.

Volunteers are requested to be present on duty at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.).

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Highly cultured young Hindu lady wants friends in Bombay. Write P.O. Box 2006, Bombay 2. (12414)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications with testimonials, stating age, qualifications and minimum salary are invited for the post of lecturer in Biology at M.T.B. College, Surat. Applications should reach the Principal on or before 4th November. The appointment will be upto the end of the second term in the first instance. (1227)

Wanted Supervisor on Rs. 100 per month for a Bank to appoint Agents to invest Loan, etc. No guaranteed business required. Eastern National Bank, Ltd., 21A., Canning St., Calcutta. (12408)

Wanted: Well connected and influential gentlemen to work as Superintendents of Agencies for all the Divisions of Bombay on liberal terms for a progressive life office run on sound, economic and unique lines. Renewals permanent and hereditary. For further particulars apply before 1-11-39 to: P. D. Khosla, M. A., Managing Director, The Policyholders' Assurance Ltd., Central Bank Building, Lahore. (1210)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Pitman's, Sloan, Boyd or Dutton Shorthand by post. Practical training. Diplomas awarded. Booklets free. International Correspondence College, Cocanada. (12419)

827. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents and stockists to push the sale of our B. P. standard products. Injection ampoules and other proprietory medicines. Monthly salary Rs. 45 allowance Rs. 15 plus a bonus. Apply to:— Universal Chemical Industries, 169, Khengrapatty, Calcutta. (12415)

Wanted agents to secure orders for Embossing Machines, etc. Attractive Terms. Apply to Ronald Metal Works, Pakki Sarai, Aligarh, U. P. (12417)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

To clear—a large selection of Whipcords, Gaberdines, Bedford and Cavalry cords, Sunproofs, Baratheas, Buckskin Strappings, etc., suitable for Military requirements for firms and Indian States at 20 per cent. below today's market rates. Samples on application:—Spencer and Co., Ltd., Madras. (12420)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st, Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS INVITED from British subjects for the post of an ASSISTANT INFORMATION OFFICER, Bureau of Public Information, Government of India, for duration of war. Age 25-35. Salary 400-600. Good academic record and at least two consecutive years' experience in journalism required. Preference will be given to those who have worked inside a newspaper office. Candidates must be able to write perfect Hindi. Candidates should submit references and send cuttings of their published work, signed wherever possible. A certain number of candidates will be invited to appear before a Selection Committee. The successful candidate will be on one year's probation. Last date for receipt of applications addressed to the Principal Information Officer, Home Department, New Delhi, is November 11, 1939.

1269.

ADVERTISEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from women candidates for the post of Assistant Lecturer in Education at the Secondary Training College, Bombay, on a scale of Rs. 130-10-200 (liable to revision) to be filled with effect from 15th November, 1939, or thereabout.

Intending candidates will receive on application, further particulars regarding the conditions of appointment etc. from the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Province, Poona.

Applications for the posts must reach the Director not later than 5th November, 1939.

1259.

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE GENERAL MANAGER, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 25 tons Tin Ingots. Tender forms obtainable from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by chequcs, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 7th November, 1939, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

(1247)

NOTICE

Mr. VISHNU NARAIN PONKSHE and DATTATRAYA KRISHNA KULKARNI have ceased to be the working partners of Parekh Litho Works as from 24-10-39. Anyone dealing with them in any way on behalf of the said firm will do so at their own risk.

NATHALAL MANEKCHAND PAREKH
Sole Prop. Parekh Litho Works.
Bombay, 26-10-39.

(12416)

Auction Sales

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR DEALERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will under instructions from the Bank concerned sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st October, 1939, at 3-30 p.m., at Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.'s godown, old B. I. S. N. Building, (Opp. Neville House), Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

4 New Adler Motor Cars.

Inspection by appointment. 25 per cent. deposit or if required full purchase money at the time of sale; balance and delivery next day after the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

Ward Elections of Councillors to fill up Casual Vacancies in Wards Nos. 7 and 8.

THE ELECTION for Wards Nos. 7 and 8 being contested I hereby publish, as required by Section 27(2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, as amended up-to-date, the names of persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions:—

WARD NO. 7 (DHOBI TALAO AND FANASWADI)— ONE COUNCILLOR TO BE ELECTED

No.	Names of Candidates.	Abode	Description.
1	Mr. Parashuram Detaram Shamdasani.	33, New Queen's Road.	Banker & Public Worker.
2	,, Vithaldas Damodar Govindji.	65A, Worli Road.	Merchant.

WARD NO. 8 (KHETWADI AND TARDEO)— ONE COUNCILLOR TO BE ELECTED

No.	Names of Candidates.	Abode	Description.
1	Mr. Balubhai Tribhuvandas Desai, B.A., LL.B.	379, Sandhurst Road.	Advocate, (O.S.)
2	,, Dattatraya Ramchandra Gharpure, M.A., B.Sc.	385, Sandhurst Road.	Gold & Silver Merchant.
3	,, Parashuram Detaram Shamdasani.	33, New Queen's Road.	Banker & Public Worker.

The Poll will be taken on Tuesday the 31st October, 1939, from 7-30 A.M. to 6-30 P.M. (B.T.) at the places mentioned below:—

Ward No.	Name of Ward.	Place for taking Poll.
7	DHOBI TALAO AND FANASWADI.	Esplanade Maidan, Esplanade Road, near Chunilal Hut.
8	KHETWADI AND TARDEO.	Gowalia Tank Maidan.

A voter will be supplied on personal application with a voting paper showing the names of the candidates in English, Marathi, Gujrati and Urdu and their Symbols on production of an "official" slip issued by the Municipal Slip Clerk.

In the case of a Company other than a Joint Stock Company or Firm entered in the Ward Roll as a voter, the voting paper will be issued to the member of such Company or Firm whose name already appears in the Roll or to the member whose name has been communicated before 5 P.M. (B.T.) on TUESDAY, the 24th October, 1939, under Section 28 (e) of the Municipal Act as having been authorised to vote at the Ward Election on behalf of such Company or Firm, or where no such name has been communicated, to any person who produces to the Polling Superintendent a properly executed power of attorney from such Company or Firm.

The Polling Superintendent will give such assistance as may be required to any voter who by reason of illiteracy, physical or other disability is unable to vote in the manner prescribed.

The voters, the candidates, and their agents authorised by the Municipal Commissioner in this behalf will only be allowed to enter the Polling Booth up to the place where a voter receives his voting paper but no candidate or polling agent, except when exercising his own right of voting will be allowed access to the Voting Compartment or the passages leading to it. After a voter has received his voting paper, no candidate or his agent will be allowed to communicate with him in any manner whatsoever.

The attention of candidates and voters is invited to Sections 171-B, 171-C, 171-D, 171-E and 171-F of the Indian Penal Code (Act No. XLV of 1860) as amended by the Indian Elections Offences and Enquiries Act XXXIX of 1920 and also to Section 196 and Schedule II of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as amended by the Bombay Criminal Procedure (Elections Offences) Amendment Act, 1935 (Act XXIX of 1935), which render any person committing the offence of personation at Elections liable to arrest by the Police without warrant.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 26th October, 1939.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

(1270)

FOURTH WEEK
FROM TO-MORROW
AT
WEST END
DAILY: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.
Also at 1 p.m. on SAT., SUN. & HOLIDAYS
GENERAL FILMS LTD.'S
PATI-PATNI
A SUPREME RELEASE

BOMBAY WELCOMES
THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN ENTERTAINERS
WITH APPLAUSE
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EXCELSIOR
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW
for this
SHOW OF SHOWS
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SUNDAY at 4 and 6-30 p.m.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

ENTERING POPULAR 2ND WEEK
TO-MORROW
SAGAR'S HILARIOUS COMEDY!
BHOLE-BHALE
OR POOR SWEET-HEARTS
MAYA, BIBBO, PREM ADIB, ARUN, ADVANI
A SUPREME RELEASE
PATHE
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUN., 29TH MORNING AT 10:
LIFE OF EMILE ZOLA

A BASIC PROBLEM CLEVERLY PICTURISED IN
"IN SEARCH OF HAPPINESS"
"HUNS" BRILLIANT SCREEN PLAY
Starring:
BABURAO PENDHARKAR
and
MEENAKSHEE
ENTERS ITS
6TH WEEK
FROM TO-MORROW AT
MAJESTIC
DAILY AT 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.

More Resources For Bombay Municipality

Bill To Amend Present Act

The Bombay Government Gazette publishes the text of a Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

Schedule H of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, relating to the levy of Town Duties by the Bombay Municipality has practically remained unchanged ever since the Act was enacted in 1888, not only as regards the number of articles liable to duty but also as regards the maximum rates originally prescribed 50 years ago. But during these years, there have been great variations in the prices of the articles and in some instances, the receipts have dwindled, as the articles are no longer much in use, e.g., timber which has been largely replaced by cement concrete and steel columns, beams and joists in buildings.

The Bombay Municipality is urgently in need of increased sources of revenue to meet the growing demand of the public for greater amenities, particularly in regard to the responsibilities in connection with the Improvement Trust. It has also lost substantial amount of revenue by the abolition of the town duty on cotton and the abolition of excise compensation and the reduction of the grant from the Tobacco Duty. It does not seem to be possible to raise additional revenue from the general tax.

The time has, therefore, now come for revision of the town duty schedule so as to bring it into conformity with the present day conditions as well as the requirements of the Municipality. The proposals now made comprise (1) revision of the rates of duty on three articles at present liable to town duty, and (2) the addition of several items to the Schedule. The proposals have been most carefully considered more than once by the Corporation in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner. Both in regard to the selection of items and the fixation of rates, great care has been taken to see that no class of consumer or no trade affected is put to undue hardship. The incidence of tax is so small in most cases as to be negligible.

The Municipality hopes to derive an annual income of about Rs. 15 lakhs from the proposed revision, if the duties are levied at the maximum rates which may or may not be imposed from the outset, as the Corporation has to fix these rates annually under Section 128 of the Act, having regard to the financial requirements of the following year.

Opportunity has also been taken to amend Part III of Schedule M so as to require a licence for keeping in or upon any premises for sale or for other than domestic use plywood or any other kind of wood prepared by artificial process.

Bombay Government Gazette

Mr. I. T. Almaula is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. T. K. Mirchandani, is appointed Divisional Forest Officer, North Kanara Division.

Mr. C. N. Millard, to officiate as Collector of Ratnagiri.

Mr. R. S. Hiremath, to be Collector of Thana.

Mr. G. D. Parasnis, District Deputy Collector, is granted, leave on average pay.

Mr. E. T. C. Vas, is appointed Divisional Forest Officer, E. D., Kanara.

Mr. A. S. Keskar, to be officiating Head Master, Garud High School, Dhulia.

Mr. B. V. Vedak, to be officiating Principal, Training College for Men, Poona.

Messrs. A. M. Narvekar and V. V. Shastri, are appointed, Magistrates of the First Class in Ratnagiri.

Mr. L. G. Rajwade, is appointed, a Magistrate of the First Class in Kanara.

Murder Case Accused Acquitted

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Oct. 25.

The Sessions case against Tulsha Gopalya, a Kathodi from Mokhada Peta who was committed to the Thana Sessions by the Mokhada First Class Magistrate to be tried for alleged murder, came to an abrupt end yesterday in the court of Mr. A. G. Wells, Sessions Judge, Thana, as the Prosecutor in charge of the case entered a "nolle prosequi" ('I do not prosecute'), for want of evidence. The Sessions Judge accepted the plea and acquitted the accused.

The prosecution case was that Tulsha, in May last killed his wife Raghi by kicks and blows. The accused made a confession which he subsequently retracted, stating it was made under police pressure.

Mr. R. M. Chitnis, Assistant Public Prosecutor, Thana, conducted the prosecution while Mr. V. M. Kulkarni defended the accused.

COMMITTEE TO TACKLE MALARIA QUESTION

Corporation Decision

PLEA TO EXPUNGE KURLA ADMINISTRATOR'S REMARKS ON CITY FATHERS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The scourge of malaria, which is playing havoc in the city, will be investigated by a Special Committee of the Municipal Corporation, on which there are 24 laymen and 15 medical men. On the resolution of several councillors a special meeting was held last Friday to consider the question of malaria, which is raging in the city and on the motion of Dr. J. V. Vora it was resolved to investigate the matter through a special committee.

KURLA EPISODE.

The Corporation also passed the resolution of Mr. Mathradas Tricumji to request the Government to expunge certain extracts from the report of the Administrator, Kurla Municipality, which was considered derogatory to the Municipal Corporation.

CONDOLENCE FOR MINISTRY.

Some of the Muslim Councillors created a mild sensation in the House, by moving an adjournment to express "condolence" for the Congress Ministry on its impending resignation but it was thrown out.

The House resumed debate on the resolution of Dr. J. V. Vora which he had moved last Friday for the appointment of a special committee to investigate into the scourge of malaria.

Dr. B. H. Rajadhyaksha had moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Medical Relief Committee.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji wanted to know from the Municipal Commissioner as to what steps he had taken for the prevention of malaria. Mr. Mathradas said the Municipal Commissioner had ample powers to take precautionary measures without approaching the Municipal Corporation in case of emergency.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that malaria was in existence in the city for the last many years. This year it was due to the late rains and also irregular monsoon. Generally, city was affected by malaria from June to October. He assured the House that he had left no stone unturned to check the epidemic and everything possible was done to tend those affected by malaria and also to check the epidemic.

Dr. C. J. Cursetji said that apart from malaria, the city was affected by typhoid, influenza and meningitis.

The proposition was put to vote and carried.

CONDOLENCE FOR CONGRESS CABINET.

Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh at this stage moved to adjourn the House and said it was to express condolence for the Congress Ministry which was resigning.

Mr. Suleman Darvesh seconded the proposition.

The Mayor disallowed the adjournment motion as the reason giving for adjournment was against the Municipal Act.

Mr. M. U. Rajab then moved to adjourn the House without assigning any reason.

The Mayor put the adjournment motion to vote and declared it lost.

KURLA EPISODE.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji then moved:

That the attention of Government be invited to the accompanying extract* from the Administration Report of the Kurla Municipal Borough for the year 1937-38, regarding the inclusion of Kurla within the Bombay Municipal limits, etc., and the Mayor be requested to intimate to them that the Corporation regret that the Administrator, Kurla Municipal Borough, should have referred to therein to the Councillors and the Corporation as a whole in derogatory terms almost imputing motive to this Corporation for their having turned down the proposals for the merger. The Corporation expects that the Government will disown and expunge such unworthy aspersions.

Mr. Mathradas appealed to all the Sections of the House to support his resolution.

Mr. Noshir Bharucha opposed the resolution and said the Congress party advocated liberty of criticism and freedom of speech and, therefore, the Administrator of Kurla Municipality was within his rights to express his opinion.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

The House then adjourned.

WITHDRAW CASES AGAINST LEADERS

Bombay Labour Appeal To Ministry On Eve Of Resignation

The Secretaries of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union have issued the following:—

In pursuance of the anti-war resolutions of the Congress and the directives of the Working Committee, you are taking the historic step of withdrawing co-operation with British Imperialism.

The working class in Bombay supports you in your decision and will stand with you in the struggle for freedom, when you shall choose to launch it.

The workers wish you to do is to withdraw the criminal prosecutions launched against six office-bearers of our Union on 18th August last, namely, against comrades Usha Dange, Mirajkar, Patkar, Bhogle, Bhise and Dange. Now that our Ministers are going out of office, will they not free these, and other leaders, from Bombay and other centres as well, from the restrictions of bail-bonds and criminal prosecutions, so that they can freely take their place in the coming national struggle?

In the end, the thousands of textile workers under our banner, Muslims, Hindus, Harijans and all, irrespective of religion or caste call upon you to fraternise with the rank and file workers and prepare a mighty front for future struggles and victories.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 25.—Jharkhandi Rai, an alleged revolutionary, is reported to have been arrested by the C.I.D. at Ghazipur. Jharkhandi Rai is a resident of Azamgarh and an accused in the Pipridih Dacoity case on bail.—United Press.

MYSORE DEWAN'S TOUR

To See Viceroy And Mahatma

BANGALORE, Oct. 26.

Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, leaves Bangalore on October 27, for Delhi via Bombay. He will interview the Viceroy at Delhi and on his way back he will visit Sheogaon to meet Gandhiji. He is expected to return to Bangalore on November 10.—United Press.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY: Thursday.

The case in which Wazirlal Laxman, a riding boy, who is charged with being found in possession of a quantity of cocaine, came up for further hearing before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon Court, on Wednesday.

The case was adjourned to November 3.

Feroze M. Cama (20), a student is alleged to have knocked down one S. K. Ibrahim Sheik Dawood and Bhikaji Patel while driving his car W 5888 along Warden Road, in front of Omer Galleries, on the wrong side. He was arrested and was ordered to be released on bail till the 21st November by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

Arrested on a charge of cheating and theft of a cheque in respect of Rs. 1,000 D. N. Shaikh Taherali was placed before Mr. I. S. Hajl, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day, and was ordered to be remanded into police custody.

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FINAL 14 PARTS!
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RICHARD FISKE * LORNA GRAY
A COLUMBIA CHAPTER PLAY

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On The Air

FRIDAY, 27TH OCT.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.
8-0 a. m. Recitation from Quran. 8-15 Naat-I-Rasool. 8-20 Naats: Vilayat Khan. 8-35 Serhadi Nautch on Sarinda. 9-0 Qawwal. 9-20 Ramkali on Sarangi. 9-25 Bhuribai. 9-40 Panna Lal. 10-0 A. Husain. 10-15 Mumtaz Qawwal. 11-30 Haqqani Gane.
1-0 p.m. New Dance Music. 1-33 New Dance Music. 2-0 School Broadcast. 5-0 Qawwali. Naats Aur Ghazal. 5-40 Alfredo and his Orchestra. 6-10 Naghma-I-Allah Hu. 6-15 Pandit Kishan Singh and Mulla (H.) 6-30 Radio Orchestra. 6-35 Kumari Nalini Mulherkar. 6-50 Panna Lal. 7-5 Eman on Sitar 7-10 Vilayat Khan. 7-30 For Villagers. 8-15 Mumtaz Qawwal. 8-35 Bhuribai. 8-50 Panna Lal 9-45 Radio Orchestra 9-50 Vocal Variety.

Delhi II—Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
8-0 to 10-30 & 11-30 a. m. to 2-40 p. m. As in Delhi 1.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)
5-0 to 6-30 p. m. As in Delhi 1. 6-30 Mumtaz Qawwal. 6-50 Vilayat Khan. 7-0 Ghazal. 7-20 Afzal Husain. 7-30 Sarangi. 7-40 Panna Lal. 8-0 Kumari Nalini Mulherkar 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-45 Vocal & Pianoforte. 10-30 Squire Celeste Octet.

Delhi III—Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)
8-40 to 9-0 a.m. As in Delhi 1. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1. 11-30 to 2-40 As in Delhi 1.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
5-45 to 7-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1. 8-25 to 8-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-0 to 10-35 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)
8-0 a. m. Music (L.) 9-0 Music (L.)
1-0 p. m. Recorded Music. 6-10 Ferozabai. 6-15 Sadhu Lal. 6-30 For Countryside 7-0 Dev Raj Manaktala 7-10 Bashir Husain. 7-25 Ferozabai. 7-45 Melody on Strings. 7-50 Sadhu Lal 8-0 Qaim Chandpuri. 8-25 A. K. Khan. 8-30 B. Husain. 8-40 Ferozabai. 9-45 Red Kullah, 3. 10-0 I remember.

Bombay I—Programme

344 metres (1,221 kc/s.)
8-0 a. m. Keep Fit! 8-10 Lalit. 8-15 News (M.) 8-20 News (G.) 8-25 Unveiling Ceremony of bust of late Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan. 8-40 News (M.) 8-50 News (E.) 9-0 Bawai Gandharv 9-30 Kapileshwariduwa & Dashratnauwa. 12-30 p. m. Khayals. 12-57 News (H.) 1-0 Thumris. 1-10 Mutual Understanding. 1-25 Veena. 1-30 News (E.) 1-35 Music. 3-0 Inst. Melodies. 5-15 Devotional Songs. 5-25 News (M.) 5-30 News (G.) 5-35 Juthika Roy. 5-40 Pupils with Master. 6-0 News (E.) 6-5 News (H.) 6-10 Harishchandra Kapileshwari. 6-30 Gangubai Hangal. 7-0 Month in Indian Films. 7-15 Anjanibai Wadkar. 7-30 Com. News. 7-45 News (M.) 8-0 News (G.) 8-15 Rag and Ras. 8-30 New Books review by R. Hawkins. 8-45 Shamsuddin: Tabla 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News (H.) 9-20 News (E.) 9-45 Roshanara Begam. 10-30 News.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)
8-0 to 10-0 a. m & 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Bombay I.
61.48 metres 4,880 kc/s.)
5-0 to 6-10 p. m. As in Bombay 1. 6-10 For Children (E). 7-0 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1 9-30 Introduction 9-35 Band of Bombay City Police. 10-0 Maneck Bamboat: Soprano 10-10 Band of B. C. Police. 10-30 Late News.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)
8-40 a.m. Music. 9-0 Leela Kirtan. 10-30 Selection. 11-15 Readings from the Quran.
12-30 p.m. Old favourites. 1-30 School broadcast. 1-50 Musical Interval. 1-57 Count of Monte Cristo. 2-17 Three selected songs. 5-0 For Children. 5-45 For Children (contd.) 6-5 For Children 6-40 Cocktail time. 7-0 Kojagari Lakshmi. 8-30 Sarajantra. 9-0 Four songs. 9-45 Sarajantra.

Calcutta II—Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
8-30 to 9-30 a.m. and 10-30 to 11-30 As in Calcutta 1.
12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)
5-0 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Just Four Songs. 9-45 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s).
9-30 a. m. Canarese Vocal. 7-45 Clarionet. 8-10 Music from Stage.
1-0 p. m. S. Rangaswami Iyengar: Voice. 1-35 S. Rangaswami Iyengar. Voice. 2-0 H. S. Educational Broadcasts. 2-5 Physical Science 2-20 Music. 4-0 Children's Educational Broadcasts: Invocation. 4-30 Music (E) 5-0 A I R Flautist: 5-20 Kalidas N. Neelakanta Iyer. 6-5 Mr. 'X' (T.) 6-35 What is this Raga: Violin. 6-45 Kalidas N. Neelakanta Iver: Voice 7-0 Hotch-potch. 7-50 Shrimati Lakshmiratnammal. Voice. 8-30 Karnatic Orchestra 8-30 Shrimati Lakshmiratnammal: Voice. 9-0 Indians in other Colonies: by Sir K. V. Reddi. 9-45 A I R Artist: Violin. 10-0 S. Kannuswami: Veena.

Madras II—Programme

31.35 metres (9,570 kc/s.)
7-30 to 9-0 a.m. & 1-0 to 2-30 p. m. As in Madras 1.
60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)
4-0 to 6-5 As in Madras 1. 6-5 Yavakirani Vedaniam (T.) 6-29 Inst. Interlude. 6-27 where we waste most. (T.) 6-57 Film Songs. 8.45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Chopin's Waltzes 9-45 London Philharmonic Orchestra 10-10 Doreen D'Vaz: Mezzo Soprano.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	H. M.	H. M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 40	20 10
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar-Lucknow (Express.)	6 15	22 30
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	9 10	17 40
Madras Express	10 15	14 25
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12 36	17 20
Nagpur Express	15 0	20 55
Poona Fast Pass	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	21 0	6 15
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 35	
		6 40

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	7 25	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon).	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 [illegible]
The Flying Ranee Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawr Express	18 45	8 45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for London)	8 40

Speculative Buying In N. Y. Cotton Market

MODERATE HEDGING AND LIQUIDATION

Loan Programme Sent To White House For Approval

Bombay, Oct 26

The New York cotton market was fairly steady on Wednesday on speculative buying and prices improved.

LOAN TERMS

"The cotton market was higher on reports of the approval by the Department of Agriculture of the provisions for the loan programme, the strength of securities and the growing belief that conditions abroad are pointing more definitely to a long war."

"Dow Jones Agency state that the Department of Agriculture has approved of the provisions for the loan programme for the 1939 cotton crop which have been transmitted to White House for approval. The programme is carrying the same rate as 1938 but will differ from last year's important point in carrying differentials depending on the distance cotton is offered as collateral from storage points and ports."

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened steady in moderately active trading. Trade and Liverpool buying met moderate hedging and long liquidation. Prices later advanced on increased speculative buying.

At the opening December was quoted at a decline of one point at 9.05 and declined to 9.05 which was the lowest level. Later prices advanced to 9.16 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 7 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 9.42c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with improved buying and closed at a net rise of 7 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices closed 7 points up at 9.24c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with January 5.75. Ribbentrop's speech failed to arouse interest. There was local support in response to firmness of Alexandria and trade calling was offset by hedging. Ginning figures failed to have any influence. Hedging met trade calling. The market closed at a rise of 2 points to unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 6.35d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was steady. Giza futures closed 6 to 3 points higher and Uppers gained 2 to 3 points. The Alexandria cotton market was fairly firm. Sakels futures gained 14 to 17 points and Ashmouni Contracts closed 13 to 12 points higher.

CROP REPORTS

The American ginning report gives quantity ginned upto 15th October at 88,75,000 bales. This report was somewhat below expectation and compares with last year figure of 89,29,000 bales for the same period. The weekly weather report states that with fair sunshiny weather prevailing throughout the week. Southern states picking of cotton made good to excellent progress.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest (2-44 p.m.) ..... 9.16+09
New York December lowest (10-3 a.m.) ..... 9.05—02
Liverpool October highest ..... 5.88+03
Liverpool October lowest ..... 5.88+02

Messrs. C unilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Ginnings 8,875,000. Below expectations. Loan reported awaiting President's approval. Good trade support. Scattered selling.

NEW YORK COTTON

New Contracts

New York, Oct 25

DECEMBER	9.33+07
JANUARY	9.22+07
MARCH	9.12+10
MAY	8.96+07
JULY	8.82+09
OCTOBER	8.38+07

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 25

December	9.14+07
January	9.06+07
March	8.95+09
May	8.79+07
July	8.62+08
Middling Spot	9.42+07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct 25

December	9.24+07
January	9.15+07
March	9.05+08
Middling Spot	9.24+07

NEW YORK

New York, Oct 25

11 a.m. rates Noon call

December	9.11	9.12
March	8.91	8.92
May	8.77	8.77

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Oct 25

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	4,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 25

October	5.88+02
November	5.77+03
December	5.74+02
January	5.74+02
February	5.72+02
March	5.71+01
April	5.69+01
May	5.67
June	5.65
July	5.63
August	5.60
September	5.57
October	5.54
Middling Spot	6.35+05

11-12 a.m. quotations

January	5.75
March	5.72

COMPLETE LIBERATION OF INDIA

(Continued from Edit page)

There can be no peace while this Dictator, who observes no treaty and keeps no promise, can hypnotise the most numerous people in Europe, and exploit its disciplined ability to serve his craze for power. There can be no peace until Hitlerism breaks under a German revolution.

So, then, it must be rejection. This offer of a conference should be answered not with a mere refusal, but by counter-proposals.

It is not enough to say that we mean to overthrow Hitlerism; such phrases might cover nothing more respectable than an ambition to destroy a rival Power. Nor is it enough to repeat our pledges to restore their national freedom to the Czechs and Poles, though this must be plainly said.

What we should wish the Allied Governments to say is that they aim at giving Europe a structure in which its peoples may live in fraternity without fear.

The mischief of the Versailles Peace was not that some frontiers were ill drawn; they were ill drawn, usually for strategical reasons, because an attempt was made to achieve a balance of power among competing States, each sovereign, each armed.

The League of Nations was too weak to perpetuate the many wrongs that flowed inevitably from this old-world conception of absolute, national sovereignty. The League that we shall restore must take on its shoulders the whole burden of ensuring the safety of its members, as America ensures the safety of its federated States. England and Poland should no more retain fleets and armies of their own than do Virginia and Maine.

Against Hitler's scheme of humanised warfare, let us boldly propose the abolition of national armies and the creation of a single international force. This means, in plain words, that we must take at least the first steps inwards the creation of a European Federation.

Within it the problems of trade and currency that Hitler mentions would find their natural solution, and in no other way. It ought also to regulate international transport, above all in the air. A free Germany would have her equal place in such a Federal Union from the first day.

The first step towards winning this war is to complete the liberation of India. That we can do without waiting for peace. Unless we do it promptly, we may awaken one day to discover that India is in revolt against our refusal to grant her the democracy we would win for our enemies.

Germany seeks colonies to supply raw materials. We should offer her much more than she asks. From her former colonies she never did, and never could, draw any great supply of raw materials.

Let us offer to transfer to the Federal Union the whole of our dependent Empire, together with our Mandated areas, and let us ask the French, Dutch, Belgians, and Portuguese to do the same. Let us renounce every trade preference and every vestige of monopoly.

These colonies ought not to be regarded as the *Lebensraum* of any European Power. They are the "living space" of their natives, whose welfare and rapid progress should be the Federation's first concern. But the raw materials they produce would be available on equal terms to all. So long as European Civil Servants are needed, they should be drawn from all the Member-States.

★

Our moral weakness in this war is that we enter it an Empire. The best answer to Hitler's claim that he should have an Empire, too, is to make an end of imperialism itself.

If, in plain words, the Allied Governments would state this programme—complete disarmament; federal defence; a federal plan for economic co-operation; the end of empire—they would do more to win this war than all their bombing planes are likely to effect.

Backed by action in India, it would win over, first, America, and then the German masses. As yet we face a revolutionary Power without a dynamic idea of our own. Here it is.

The "National" Government, one fears, is unlikely to define its war aims in such terms. If this had been its policy, it could have avoided the war. As for the French, they are proving their enthusiasm for democracy and free speech by suppressing the Communist Party and imprisoning its deputies.

Neither here nor in France have we found the leadership that can win victory by sincerity. The sooner we find it, the shorter will be this war.

Until we find it, if our first duty is courage, our second is to keep our minds and our Socialist organisations independent and free.

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BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 26

Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 195/8 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 195. There was absence of selling and prices steadily advanced to Rs. 196/8 on improved buying and short covering. At the rise there was some realising and prices steadied at Rs. 196. The tone was steady.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but it opened steady 4 points up. The local market was steady with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 196. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:

F. G. M. G. Broach A/M	Rs.	196	12 0
Fine M. G. Oomra D/J		185	4 0
Fine M. G. Oomra March		184	4 0
F. G. M. G. Bengal D/J		145	8 0
F. G. M. G. Bengal March		148	0 0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Oct 26

	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P	155	152	149	146
M G Punjab	155	152	149	146

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct 26

		Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Fine	143-45	+3½	+ 3
Bengal F G	141-43		
C P 1	194-96	+17	+14
C P 2	192-94	+13	+10
Berar	189-92	+11	+ 5
Khandesh	185-88		
Jalna Sailu	185-88		
Khandwa	189-92		
Broach	201-03		
Sindh N T (New Crop)	233-37		

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct 25

Sakel: November 13.07+14; January 13.37+17

Giza: November 12.22+24; January 12.53+21

Ashmouni: December 10.87+13; February 10.99+11

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 25-10-39	2504000	2015000
Receipts yesterday 25-10-39	4000	13000
Exports to date 25-10-39	1541000	1004000
Stock at Ports 20-10-39	2782000	3175000
Stock at Interior Towns 20-10-39	2397000	3272000
Stock at Liverpool 20-10-39	+—	1120000
Visible Supply 20-10-39	—	7774000
Quantity in sight 20-10-39	5010000	4430000
Quantity out of sight 20-10-39	—	2291000

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 25

Giza 2: Spot 7.42+8; October 7.00+6; November 7.05+6 January 7.14+5 March 7.24+5 May 7.30+3 July 7.36+3

Upper: Spot 7.11—3 October 6.69+2 November 6.69+2 January 6.56+3 March 6.57+3 May 6.58+3 July 6.58+3

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 25

Broach A/M highest 196 lowest 194 closing at 5 p.m. 194 1/4

Oomra D/J highest 183 1/2 lowest 182 1/4 closing at 5 p.m. 182 3/4

Oomra March highest 182 1/4 lowest 181 1/2 closing at 5 p.m. 181 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 145 1/4 lowest 144 1/4 closing at 5 p.m 144 1/4

Bengal March highest 146 3/4 lowest 145 1/2 closing at 5 p.m. 145 1/2

Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 194 1/4 highest Rs. 194 1/2 lowest Rs. 193 3/4 closed Rs. 194.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Oct 26

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:			
Ready (small grain)	Rs.	17	9 0
Ready (large grain)		17	11 0
Shipment September F B H		8	5 0
Shipment October F B H		8	9 0
Shipment November F B H		8	15 0
Shipment December F B H		9	0 0

Tone: Steady.

HAPUR MARKET

Hapur, Oct 26

Wheat ready Rs. 3/0/8; Mangsir Rs. 3/0/10; Jeth Rs. 3/2/7.

Gram ready Rs. 2/7/8; Mangsir Rs. 3/6/10; Jeth Rs. 3/3/5.

Peas ready Rs. 3/6/3; Mangsir Rs. 3/5/9.

Barley ready Rs. 2/9/9; Mangsir Rs. 2/9/9.

Arhar ready Rs. 2/14/9; Mangsir Rs. 2/14/9.

Cottonseed ready Rs. 2/8/9. Maize ready Rs. 2/9/0.

Tone firm on firm Chicago cable.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Oct 25

Rozario Santa Fe Nov quoted	19/6
South Australian Oct Nov	21/3

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct 25

Yellow metal sheet	Rs.	51	0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	71	0 0

Tone: Firm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 26

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 85/4

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 85/2 nominal.

3 per cent 1951-54 Loan 86/8

3 per cent 1941 Bonds 89/4

3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 82/8

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 94

4 per cent 1943 Bonds 100/4

4 per cent 1960/70 96/8

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 100/4

5 per cent 1940-43 Loan 101/12

TAXFREE LOANS

4 per cent 1945/55 Loan 107/8

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Loan 103/0

5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 110

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 93

4 per cent M Deb 1974 93

5 per cent M Deb 1959 101

5 per cent M Deb 1954 114

5 per cent K P T 1956 114

MONEY MARKETS

Bombay, Oct 26

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 One month

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 Two months

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 11/32 Two months

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 334

Bank's buying T T 328

Bank's buying D D 327

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,250

Bank's buying T T 1 345

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 79

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 76 3/4

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 54 3/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 29

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D —

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 26th inst.

Shanghai London 0/5 1/8 26th inst.

Japan London 1/2 1/32 26th inst.

Java London 7.42/48 26th inst.

New York London 4.01 1/4 25th inst.

London New York 4.02/4 25th inst.

London Paris 176/7 25th inst.

London Italy 79.00 25th inst.

London Belgium 23.90/24.10 25th inst.

London Switzerland 17.80/95 25th inst.

London Stockholm 16.70/90 25th inst.

London Amsterdam 7.52/58 25th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £8-8-0 24th inst.

Gold £8-8-0 25th inst.

Silver London ready 23 3/8 24th inst.

Silver London ready 22 13/16 25th inst.

Silver London Forward 22 9/16 24th inst.

Silver London Forward 22 3/8 25th inst.

Silver New York Ready 36 1/2 24th inst.

Silver New York Ready 36 1/4 25th inst.

London discounts 3 months 1 11/16 per cent 24th inst.

London discounts 3 months 1 5/8 per cent 25th inst.

London discounts 6 months 2 per cent 24th inst.

London discounts 6 months 2 per cent 25th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 2 per cent.

6 months 2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct 26

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 176 to 177. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and 4.00 7/8 at New York.

London silver prices declined 9/16d at 22 13/16d. for Spot and 3/16d. at 22 3/8d. for forward. American trade sold. Speculators bought and sold. The market was quietly steady. Later there were very small offerings at fixed rates but buyers were satisfied. New York Spot silver prices declined 1/4c at 36 1/4 cents per ounce. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 4 1/4d. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 60-8-3 and forward was Rs. 59-8-9. The local market was fairly steady with scattered covering in silver. Gold was quiet on increased selling and less demand. Quotations were as under:

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	41 8 6	59 2 0
Asho	41 8 0	59 2 0
Kartik	41 7 3	59 6 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 25

Spot 22 13/16 Forward 22 3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 25

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 25

Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£69
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	80 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	101 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	68 1/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	92 5/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 ex div	92 1/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	104
Victory Bonds	103 1/2
Chartered Bank of I A and China	7 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	76
National Bank of India	27

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 25

T T London on:

New York 4.02/4.04 Paris 176/177 Madrid 39.75 Montreal 4.43/4.47 Amsterdam 7.52/7.58 Brussels 23.30/24.10 Milan 79.00 Berne 17.80/17.95 Copenhagen 20.75 Stockholm 16.70/16.90 Oslo 17.50/17.70

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct 25

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers ..... .10 3/4

Share Bazar Dull And Featureless

SCATTERED REALISING IN STEEL SHARES

Operators Await Fresh Developments

Bombay, Oct 26

The Bombay Stock Exchange was quiet to-day as is the case on the Western Front in Europe. There was utter absence of speculative activity and the market is inclined to await definite developments. The quiet attitude was also aided as trading for the next settlement is to begin from to-morrow. The Bombay Stock Exchange will remain open for 'Mahoorat Sodas" on Friday, 10th November between 6-30 p.m. and 7-30 p.m. which is the only night session of which there is no parellel in any country.

Cautious profit-taking reduced to a minimum earlier gains on the Wall Street market on Wednesday, but subsequent selective buying resulted in a long list of gains up to one dollar. The session closed with war babies and Steels very prominent. Moreover the technical position is viewed as very healthy though in the event of the Senate lifting the arms embargo, many anticipate only a temporary rebound as the real fight is expected in the House of Representatives. U. S. Steel shares advanced 1 5/8 at 78 1/8. Anaconda Copper Mining shares gained dollar one at 34 5/8.

The present narrow movement in Wall Street market despite rising industrial production, is mainly responsible to smaller profits to manufacturers. Moreover it is feared that the peak of the improvement is now about reached and moderate recession is anticipated before a fresh upward drive.

Operators in the local market are also inclined to await fresh developments and new business is practically very small. Thus in the absence of any important business, prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. This state is interpreted by interested parties in their favour, Bears arguing that there are no buyers while bulls contend that there are no sellers.

As long as War in Europe continues, the market can decline materially as there is not much weak long interest in the market. Money conditions in the city are easy and in the absence of trade demand, large sums are likely to be locked up in industrial shares for some time.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 1680 and after declining to Rs. 1665 steadied at Rs. 1668/12. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 340 and closed at Rs. 338. Cotton Mill shares were a shade quiet and Bombay Dyeing shares changed hands at Rs. 865.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 25

Bombay Dyeing (868/12) 870 868 866 865
Century (257/8) 258 256 257
Central India (264/8) 265 263 261 263/12
Kohinoor (297) 297 296 295
New Great (271) 271 268 270 268
Simplex (92/8) 92 91/8 92
Swadeshi (255) 255 254
Associated Cement (132/4) 132/8 132 131/12
Andhra (1390) 1390
Tram Ord (121) 121
Tata Hydro (144/8) 144/3
Tata Power (1227/8) 1230 1228
T Steel Defd (1668/12) 1680 1665 1673 1668 1667
T Steel Ord (338/8) 340 338 339 338
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (134) 134 133/12 134
Bellapur (206) 206 205
B Steam (282) 280
B Burma (515) 516 515

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Oct 26

100	AHMED ADVANCE	285	0
250	BOM DYEING	865	0
100	CENTURY	257	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	263	12
100	COLABA	137	8
100	Coorla	100	0
250	David	40	0
250	Dawn	300	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 6	3
100	Finlay	106	0
100	GOKAK	164	8
1000	Hindustan	1,795	0
100	Indore	36	8
100	Khatau	109	0
100	KOHINOOR	295	0
250	Laxmi	460	0
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	124	8
250	Model	49	8
50	MYSORE	90	0
200	NEW GREAT	263	0
100	Oosmanshahi	43	12
100	PHOENIX	260	0
25	SASSOON SILK	76	4
1000	Sholapur	3020	0
50	SIMPLEX	92	0
100	SWADESHI	253	12
100	SWAN	101	0
500	Vishnu	1110	0
1000	Westerns	855	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	92	12
25-50	Central	30	2
500	Imperial	1380	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	336	4
50-100	India	130	4
100	Reserve Bank	103	4
5	Union	5 7	6

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	131	12

INSURANCE

100	Empire	585	0
15-100	Jupiter	9	8
20	Mercantile	49	0
15-75	New India	33	8
200	Oriental	3690	0
10-50	Vulcan	6	12

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmd Old	137	8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1390	0
10	Ajmer	10	1
50	BOMBAY TRAM	121	0
100	Bombay Suburban	165	0
10	Broach	10	12
100	Karachi	191	4
100	Poona	183	8
100	Surat	151	4
100	TATA HYDRO	144	8
1000	TATA POWERS	1227	8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	970	0
100	C Province	95	0
100	Dh. Baramati	93	0
100	Gujarat	93	0

DIWALLI MAHOORAT BUSINESS IN SHARES

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE WILL REMAIN OPEN ON FRIDAY, THE 10TH NOVEMBER BETWEEN 6-30 AND 7-30 P.M. FOR DIWALLI MAHOORAT BUSINESS.

100	Mandra Bhon	92	4
100	Pachora Jamner	73	0
100	Sara Serajganj	94	0
500	Tapti Valley	737	8

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	6	3
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	5
10	Indian Iron and Steel	32	8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	43	4
30	TATA STEEL DEFD	1667	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD	338	0

MISCELLANECUS

100	ALCOCK	522	8
10	Air Services	6	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	205	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	591	4
250	BOMBAY STEAM	280	0
125	B. BURMA	515	0
50	B. BURMA CONTY	168	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4 14	9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	102	0
100	Western India Match	112	8
50	Ind. Invest Trust	43	0
100	Ind. Radio Def.	377	8
100	I. Radio Ord.	385	0
100	Port Canning	72	12
30	PREMIER CON.	60	8
15	Scindia	21	14
25	Tata Oil Mill	43	4

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1295	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	71	4
5	p.c., Central India (T.F.)	531	4
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	165	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	99	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	134	6
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1386	4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref	181	8
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	134	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	675	0

DEBENTURES

3	3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	100	0
5	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	48	12
7	p.c. Sholapur	75	0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	102	4

(Capital letters indicate shares on Forward list).

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct 26

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper 86; 4 per cent 1950/70 96/4; 5 per cent 1945/55 107/8

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 92/12; Bank of Hindusthan 25; Bank of India 130/4; Central Bank 30/2; Imperial Bank F P 1380; Imperial Bank P P 336/4; Indian Overseas Bank 47; Reserve Bank 103/4; Union Bank 5/7/6

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles 375; Ambica 242/8; Arun 207/8; Arvind 1090; Asok 182/8; Bharatkhand Textiles 1825; Bombay Dyeing 865; Buckingham and Carnatics 192; Calico 666/4; Central India 263/2; Century 256/14; Colaba

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

N. Y. COTTON SIX POINTS DOWN

Better Enquiry For Stocks And Securities

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN SILVER: OFFERINGS SMALL

Gains In Oil Shares

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1939

New York, Oct. 26.

Previous closing	9.14
To-day's opening	9.18
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	9.08
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1940

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

Previous closing	5.74
To-day's opening	5.78
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	5.81
Difference	+.07
Broach A/M Expectation	Rs. 196-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 26.

The New York cotton displayed moderate activity following the steadiness of Liverpool but lack of follow up kept rates confined to opening levels.

The trading in December began at 9.18 i.e. four points higher than the last closing. prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and local buying but thereafter the trading turned dull with restricted movements.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Oct. 26.

The market was closed to-night.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 26.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—
December (9.07/9.06) 9.18/9.17
March (8.86/8.85) 8.96/8.96
May (8.72/8.72) 8.81/8.81

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

American January (5.76) 5.81
American March (5.73) 5.76
Giza November (7.07) 7.18
Giza January (7.16) 7.26

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Oct. 26.

METALS

Tin (£230 quiet) £230 quoted: quiet.

RUBBER

Spot (10 11/16 paid and value) 10 3/4 paid and buyers
Forward January March (10 13/16 paid and sellers) 10 13/16 paid and value

JUTES

Dundee November (£34 1/4) £34 1/4
Lightning November (£32) £31 3/4

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver 23 3/8d.
Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

Owing to better London and Sterling advices Government paper shot up to Rs. 86/4. Banks and Textiles were steady while plantings and miscellaneous issues were well enquired for. Exchange transactions 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes Rs. 85/10; 3 per cent 1951/54 G. I. loan Rs. 86/12; 4 1/2 per cent 1947/50 G. I. loan Rs. 95/4; 4 per cent 1960/90 G. I. loan Rs. 96/8; 5 per cent 1940/43 G. I. loan Rs. 102/2; 4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Rs. 104/3; 6 1/2 per cent 1941/51 Mysore Rs. 105; 3 1/2 per cent 1956/61 Cochin Rs. 94/12; Buckinghams Rs. 196; Bombay Dyeing Rs. 870; Nov. Cambodias ordy Rs. 8/12; Rajagiri rubbers Rs. 3/4; Kalpettas Rs. 14/8, 14/12, Nov. 14/8; Chembra Peaks Rs. 2/8; Coorg rubbers Rs. 20/12; Midland rubbers Rs. 3/4; Tropical plantations Rs. 13/4; Deccan sugars small Rs. 36/8; Travancore sugars Rs. 8/10; Mysore sugars Rs. 36; South Arcot Electrics Rs. 77; Mysore Papers Rs. 10/4; Associated Cements Rs. 133/12; Nov. Mysore Chemicals Rs. 8/12; British Burma Petrols Rs. 5/2 small lot; Steel Corporation pref, Rs. 91; Tata ordy Rs. 342/12; Nov. Tata defd Rs. 1680.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 26.

Previous closing	4.00 7/8
To-day's opening	4.01
At the time of New York cotton closing	not received.

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 26.

Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Oct. 26.

Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 26.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.23 3/4) 13.23 3/4
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35
London on Milan (79.00) 78.75
London on Shanghai (0.5 1/8) 0.4 13/16
London on Kobe (1-2 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers) 1-2 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 5/8 to 1 11/16 per cent) 1 5/8 per cent
4 months (1 11/16 to 1 3/4 per cent) 1 11/16 per cent.
6 months (2 per cent) 2 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Oct. 26.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received here to-day. Specutators bought. Offerings small. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 25.

Spot	(22 13/16d) 23 3/8d+9/16
Forward	(22 3/8d) 23 1/4d+7/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 26.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) £8-8-0.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 26.

SILVER

Silver ready	60 0 0
Silver Asho	59 14 0
Silver Kartak	60 2 0

GOLD

Gold ready	41 8 0
Gold Asho	41 7 0
Gold Kartak	41 7 6
Sovereign	26 14 0

Indian Sterling Loan

London, Oct. 25.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £81

UNIQUE COMPETITION!!

A NEW FILLIP TO CULINARY ART!

NO ENTRANCE FEE: RICH PRIZES.

CONDITIONS: Prepare as many dishes as you can with DESICCATED COCONUT as an ingredient and send or bring them to Ceylon House, Petit Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay, before noon on Tuesday the 7th November.

Impartial Judges will determine the best preparations and award PRIZES.

Ask for Handbills giving full details from:

M. H. KANTAWALA, M.A. (Cantab.),
Barrister-at-Law, Ceylon Civil Service,
Ceylon Trade Commissioner for India,
Ceylon House, Petit Bldg., Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 26.

The following are the opening quotations:—
General Motors (dol 55) dol 55 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 1/8) dol 35
U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 77 3/4) dol 78 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 119) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 26.

INDIAN LOANS

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92) £92
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/2) £81
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£101 3/4) £101 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£105) £105
4 per cent Indian Stock 1945-53 (£100) £100
5 per cent 1942-47 (£103 3/4) £103 3/4
4 per cent (£94) £94

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1940-50 (£100 1/2) £100 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£68 1/4) £68 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£92 5/8) £92 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/8) £102 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£104) £104 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£92 1/4 Ex Div) £92 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£103 1/2) £103 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (11-9) 11-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (50-7 1/2) 56-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/8) dol 3 1/4
Elec Music Industry (7-9) 7-9
Princhin Johnson (21-9) 21-6
Imperial Chemical (30-0) 30-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (59-0) 58-10 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£19) £19
Dunlop Rubber (27-3) 27-6
Unilever Ordinary (30-6) 31-3
Ford Motors (14-6) 14-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£48 1/4) £48 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (86-3) 86-10 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6 1/4) £6 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (115-7 1/2) 115-7 1/2
P and O Def (20-4 1/2) 20-4 1/2
Distillers (66-3) 66-3
Bredfords Dye (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
British Celanese (6-6) 6-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (28-3) 28-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (28-6) 28-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-6) 4-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (17-7 1/2) 17-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 49) dol 50 1/2
Indian Iron (45-0) 44-4 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (15-7 1/2) 16-0
Donaro Tea (28-9) 28-9
Empire of India (23-0) 23-0

JUTES

Barnagore (£12 1/2) £12 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-3) 26-3
Gula Kelampong (16-0) 16-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-0) 30-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£11) £11 3/8
East Rand Proprietors (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£6 1/4) £6 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£12 3/4) £12 7/8
Associated Portland Cement (69-4 1/2) 69-4 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (83-9) 85-0
Sub Nigel (£9 5/8) £10
Spring Mines Split Shares (23-9) 25-0
Union Corporation (£6 1/4) £6 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25-7 1/2) 26-3
Anglo Persian (61-3) 62-6
Burma Oil (63-9) 64-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-6) 6-9
Shell Transport (84-4 1/2) 85-0
Royal Dutch (£36 5/8) £37 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£29 3/4) £29 3/4
London Midland Ordinary (£10 3/4) £10 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/4) £2 1/4
London Southern Def. (£9 3/4) £10
London Transport 5 per cent (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
London Transport 'C' (£65) £65

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct 26

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	Last year	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh		2,615	258
Central India	53	5,511	18,714
Barsi and Nagar	41	11,092	2,581
Hyderabad Gaorani			254
Berar		8,198	3,587
Central Provinces	140	1,460	5,922
Total Oomras	234	28,876	31,316
Dholera	122	3,702	15,096
N W Provinces	101	12,131	2
Rajputana		4,792	1,127
Sind Punjab	1,996	44,776	14,704
Broach		53	7,621
Coompta and Dharwar	101	10,506	4,785
Westerns Northerns	33	8,187	4,286
Tinnevelly and Cambodia			1,067
American			4
Egyptian, African and Sudan	508	54,984	79,195
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		200	
Total	3,095	198,335	159,176
Arrived by road to 19th October 1939		12,500	

Exports From Bombay

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	1st Sept to 19th Oct. Last year
Europe	650	6,963	18,345
Japan and China	2,750	115,147	112,862
Coast Ports		4,955	5,919
Up-country by Rail		61,426	43,606
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		24,932	25,921
Total	3,400	213,423	206,653

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 26.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours.	Total Since 1st June	Difference to Normal
Agra	90	62	—	38.8	+14.4
Amraoti	87	68	—	34.8	—5.1
Akola	88	60	—	25.4	—3.1
Ahmedabad	90	68	—	19.1	—8.2
Ajmer	91	57	—	7.5	—11.1
Ahmednagar	89	62	—	12.7	—6.6
Ambala	89	63	—	18.5	—5.5
Allahabad	82	65	—	46.1	—
Benares	83	66	—	31.9	—5.6
Bareilly	84	65	—	29.2	—10.2
Bombay	89	74	—	54.2	—14.7
Bangalore	83	68	—	23.3	—1.3
Bhopal	87	61	—	48.3	—
Baroda	98	60	—	24.7	—
Belgaum	90	66	0.1	61.6	+18.5
Bahawalpore	93	57	—	1.7	—2.1
Bijapur	85	70	—	16.7	—0.2
Bellary	89	70	0.1	14.6	+0.1
Bhavnagar	95	67	—	28.8	+4.7
Chittagong	87	74	—	93.4	+13.5
Calcutta	83	75	0.3	71.8	+21.0
Cuttack	84	77	—	47.7	—2.0
Cawnpore	90	68	—	32.0	—0.4
Calicut	89	76	—	98.3	+1.7
Colombo	86	61	0.1	38.7	+6.7
Cheerapunji	66	60	0.8	368.1	+37.7
Cocanada	84	73	0.3	40.3	+12.0
Cochin	85	77	T	97.0	+12.7
Debra Dun	79	57	—	94.3	+20.4
Delhi	89	62	—	15.9	—7.1
Dehra I. Khan	91	57	—	1.5	—4.0
Deesa	96	57	—	11.0	—12.7
Dalhousie			—	48.9	—8.7
Fort Sandeman	76	54	—	3.5	—2.1
Gorakhpur	84	—	—	52.8	+6.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	84	70	—	917.0	—9.7
Hyderabad (Sd.)	99	65	—	—	—6.0
Indore	87	59	—	31.7	+0.5
Jhansi	90	66	—	33.4	—0.5
Jubbulpore	89	65	—	51.3	+0.2
Jacobabad	95	59	—	—	—2.3
Jaipur	91	65	—	7.4	—14.5
Karachi	85	71	—	0.1	—5.8
Kodaikanal	66	52	—	26.5	—5.1
Khandwa	92	62	—	24.9	—2.7
Lucknow	86	65	—	32.6	—2.4
Ludhiana	88	64	—	12.0	—10.3
Lahore	90	60	—	9.5	—5.6
Lyallpur	91	60	—	5.6	—5.7
Multan	93	62	—	2.6	—
Mysore	84	70	—	17.7	—2.1
Madras	90	77	—	11.8	—12.5
Marmagoa	85	76	—	73.8	—
Malegaon	91	62	—	19.0	—1.6
Mussoorie	56	46	—	55.5	—15.6
Mahableshwar	74	63	—	221.3	—38.4
Murree	62	45	—	23.3	—14.3
Mount Abu	78	64	—	18.5	—39.9
Masulipatam	88	73	0.3	27.8	—2.4
Mandalay	90	73	—	32.7	+10.8
Mangalore	86	75	—	107.4	—6.0
Meerut			—	17.1	—10.4
Mercara	78	63	—	15.2	—15.9
Nagpur	85	74	—	34.7	—9.8
Ootacamund	68	50	—	36.7	+2.4
Patna	81	69	—	49.9	+5.5
Peshawar	79	57	0.1	1.6	—3.2
Poona	89	70	—	17.7	—6.1
Pachmarhi	77	60	—	94.7	+22.2
Port Blair	79	74	0.5	73.0	—7.5
Quetta	70	31	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	82	67	0.6	36.9	+7.7
Rawalpindi	85	56	—	17.9	—5.1
Ratnagiri	85	75	0.1	124.9	+27.8
Rajkot	98	63	—	5.7	—19.6
Sialkot	88	62	—	16.2	—6.7
Srinagar	64	36	—	3.8	—5.0
Sholapur	91	69	—	12.6	—11.7
Shillong	70	56	0.4	71.3	+9.6
Simla	60	46	—	33.2	—5.3
Surat	95	70	—	79.0	—11.0
Salem	91	74	—	30.7	+9.5
Trichinopoly	90	75	—	22.2	+9.6
Trivandrum	86	77	0.2	36.2	—1.6
Vizagapatam	86	76	—	21.3	—5.5

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-10-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.010 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.3 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.9 degrees 0.1 (below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.2 degrees 0.3 (below normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 107 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-10-1939

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually ready 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Oct 26

(Through the Seeds Traders' Association, Ltd.).

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	Rs.	39	4 0
Highest		39	6 0
Lowest		39	4 0
Closing		39	5 0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening		35	15 0
Highest		36	2 0
Lowest		35	12 6
Closing		36	1 6
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening		24	7 6
Highest		24	10 0
Lowest		24	4 6
Closing		24	10 0

JUTITAL TO SUBSTITUTE JUTE

New Italian Fibre

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

The jute industry in Italy is expected to bring out a new jute substitute named jutital on the market very soon, according to the Indian Central Jute Committee's bulletin for the month of October, 1939. A reed-like plant, typha, is used as raw material and about 45 per cent of the dry weight of the plant can be used as spinning fibre. Systematically cultivated, the plant is said to produce one harvest in North Italy, two harvests in South Italy and up to four harvests in tropical climates. The yield per acre is 32 metric tons of green raw material which gives 6 metric tons of fibre; out of this quantity about 3 metric tons of long fibre which can be spun is obtained. The fibre has a length of 1.5 to 2.5 metres.

It is claimed that this fibre can fully replace jute and it can be used in the jute mills without change of machinery. It is also claimed that the cost of production is low and the new fibre has only half the specific weight of jute fibre.

It is reported that during 1939-40 a quarter of the requirements of jute in Italy will be fulfilled with this fibre.

CULTIVATION

According to the bulletin, 60,000 acres have been put under jute in Taiwan (Formosa) and the total yield is expected to be 29,500 tons. There are two mills in the country with an estimated capacity of 6 millions gunny bags a year. Last year, 3,125 tons of jute were imported into Taiwan as against 1,984 tons imported during 1937 when local production was about 6,000 tons. No figures have been published for 1938, but the yield is said to have been about the same as in 1937.

Press reports indicate that the local authorities plan to keep the jute area at about 60,000 acres for the next 10 years but to increase the yield by better methods of cultivation and by irrigation.—A. P.

CALCUTTA JUTE TRADE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

Jute arrivals into Calcutta and mills outside Calcutta trade block from July 1 to September 30, 1939 (excluding road arrivals and arrivals into mills by boats) were 26,62,000 bales as against 25,85,000 bales during the corresponding period of 1938.

Exports of raw jute from July 1 to September 30, 1939 from Calcutta and Chittagong were 5,77,000 bales as against 8,61,000 bales during the same period in 1938.

Exports of manufactured goods from 1st January to 30th September from Calcutta were as follows:—

	1939	1938
Sacking bags (in 1000s)	316,513	336,980
Hessian bags (in 1000s)	290,401	109,106
Sacking cloth (in 1000 yds)	26,289	35,615
Hessian cloth (in 1000 yds.)	948,339	1,228,468

Manufacture of jute goods during September, 1939, by the mills reporting to the Indian Jute Mills Association was as follows:—

		tons.
Sacking bags (in 1000s)	44,608 or	45,028
Hessian bags (in 1000s)	23,455 or	6,737
Sacking cloth (in 1000 yds)	5,724 or	2,596
Hessian cloth (in 1000 yds)	106,882 or	28,885
Others		3,552
Total		86,798

Stocks of manufactured goods (cloth and bags) on the 30th September with the mills reporting to the Indian Jute Mills Association were as follows:—

	1939	1938
Sacking (lacs of yrd.)	1,513	2,095
(tons)	64,350	...
Hessians (lacs of yds.)	2,949	4,659
(tons)	70,861	...

—A. P.

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

Bombay, Oct 26

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd.).

Pepper ready Allepey per candy	Rs.	86 0 0
Pepper ready Calicut per candy		87 0 0
Pepper Asho Sud 15th per candy		87 0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy		93 0 0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per cwt.		14 0 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.		15 0 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt.		18 0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt.		18 12 0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct 26.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
October		115	0 0
December		115	0 0
February		116	0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
October		125	0 0
December		127	0 0
February		129	0 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
October		159	0 0
December		161	0 0
February		163	8 0
Yarn No. 40s.—			
October		230	0 0
December		231	0 0
February		232	0 0

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Oct. 26.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Cotton Sind January	18	13 3
Punjab January	15	6 3
Desi American January	21	7 6
Tone:—Steady.		
Wheat November	25	14 3
Wheat January	26	3 0
Wheat July	27	11 6
Tone:—Steady.		
Gram November	33	6 3
Gram January	33	13 6
Gram July	30	10 3
Toria November	43	3 9
Toria February	40	13 6
Cottonseed January	20	11 0

BANK OF ENGLAND REDUCES DISCOUNT RATE

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The discount rate of the Bank of England has been reduced to 2 per cent.—Reuter.

To Assure Success Of Govt. Loan

LONDON, Oct. 26.

City circles regard the reduction of the Bank rate as a precursor of the probably imminent issue of the first war loan. The Stock Exchange greeted the announcement enthusiastically. While such reduction was canvassed recently owing to money rates falling so low as to make the previous three per cent. rate ineffective, it has lately been accepted that this restoration of cheap money rate, which ruled over seven years to the eve of the war would be held in reserve until the Government was ready to go to the public for funds. The reduction was not expected to-day since the gilt-edged market had been strong. The reduction is expected to give a further impetus to the uptrend in the gilt-edged, thus providing conditions assuring the success of any Government loan.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 20th October, 1939.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares		5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund		5,57,50,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		85,04,77,000
Loans against Securities per contra		—
Acceptances for Constituents		7,62,000
Sundries		71,68,000
	Rupees	97,04,07,000
ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government Securities	48,77,75,000	
Other Authorised Investments	96,22,000	49,73,97,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	7,84,35,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	21,63,57,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,29,16,000	31,77,08,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		7,62,000
Dead Stock		1,88,09,000
Sundries		60,34,000
Bullion		—
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	11,17,07,000	
Balances with other Banks	1,79,90,000	12,96,97,000
	Rupees	97,04,07,000

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 20th October, 1939.

1. Demand Liabilities—		
(a) In India		132,95,82,000
(b) In Burma		6,95,41,000
2. Time Liabilities—		
(a) In India		96,16,62,000
(b) In Burma		4,02,32,000
3. Cash—		
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—		
(a) In India		5,73,04,000
(b) In Burma		34,000
(ii) Burma Notes—		
(a) In India		19,000
(b) In Burma		45,50,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—		
(a) In India		71,89,000
(b) In Burma		1,47,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—		
(a) In India		36,30,000
(b) In Burma		93,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank		18,29,92,000
5. Advances—		
(a) In India		107,80,16,000
(b) In Burma		3,74,04,000
6. Bills discounted—		
(a) In India		2,47,09,000
(b) In Burma		23,67,000

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct 26

Yarn No. 6 1/2s October 115 December 115 February 116
Yarn No. 10 1/2s October 125 December 127 February 129
Yarn No. 20 1/2s October 159 December 161 February 163/8
Yarn No. 40s October 230 December 231 February 232

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

Ahmedabad, Oct 26

Ambika	242	8 0
Calico	664	0 0
Jubilee	243	0 0
Jupiter	104	0 0
Marsden	86	8 0
Monograme	45	8 0
Ordinary	338	8 0

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Oct 26

Lionel Edward's Dutch ss Hoogkerk of 3157 reg tons, Captain J Vermast arrived from Calcutta with jute ore and general cargo.

M B Kaisha's Japanese ss Hurzikawa Maru of 4951 reg tons, Captain S Iida arrived from Yokohama with sulphur and general cargo.

EXPORTS

245 bales Indian wool raw Eastern Wool Trading Co; 310 tons iron scrap C Manilal Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 114 bales cotton raw C Jethabhoy and Co; 144 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 400 bales cotton raw Ramnarain and Sons; 100 bales cotton raw Amalgamated Cotton Co; 100 bales cotton raw Habib and Sons; 100 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 250 bales cotton raw M M Shah; 300 bales cotton raw Konishi and Co; 1610 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 825 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 700 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co Ltd; 380 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw R Kanji and Co; 100 bales cotton raw P Premji; 276 bales cotton raw Sapt Textile Products Ltd; 94 bundles animal skins A W and Y G H Zadah; 58 bundles animal skins R Aminoff 50 cases bristles Cox and Kings Ltd; 400 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 200 bags soapstone powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 17 cases casings Ad Meyer; 40 bales animal skins Cox and Kings Ltd; 400 bales wool raw D Abraham and Sons; 185 bales cotton raw Valji Ladha and Co; 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw K Visram and Co; 100 bales cotton raw B Cursondas and Co; 100 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

IMPORTS

36 bales cotton fents; 725 bags starch; 127 h/c tea; 22 cases quinine; 56 bundles empty gunnies; 78 bundles canes; 1525 bags sugar; 40 bags bleached ginger; 5400 bags cocoanuts; 200 cases coffee; 40 bags sandalwood; 3700 bundles coir rope; 4982 pieces fibrebricks; 6800 bundles coir yarn; 232 pieces white dhup logs; 120 kollies hooka shells.

SHIPPING CONTROLLER'S APPOINTMENT

Maharashtra Chamber Urges Association Of An Indian With Sir G. Campbell

Bombay, Thursday.

The Committee, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay have addressed the following telegram to the Government of India, Commerce Department:

The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, would even normally have regretted appointment as Controller of Shipping of Sir George Campbell, whose erstwhile close connection with the dominant British shipping interests in Indian waters having little sympathy with the aspirations of India's national shipping are too well-known. They particularly regret it to-day in view of the abnormal situation created by the War. The least that the Government of India would do even now is to associate with him on an equal footing an Indian gentleman holding high position in shipping interests to safeguard the interests of India's national shipping.

Intermediate Treasury Bills

The sale of Government of India Intermediate Treasury Bills is discontinued until further notice.

A BAD SIGN OF LOOSE HEALTH

that is considered also bad form in good society. When you feel like yawning now and then the indication is that your Constitution is not fit as it ought to be. Something loose, something wrong that will rob you of efficiency and energy. Start a course of

JEEVAMRUTHAM

and restore the lost energy and vitality. It is to-day's tonic for glowing health and vital strength.

Manufacturers:
AYURVEDASRAMAM, Madras
Stockists: P. M. Zaveri & Co.,
Princess Street, Bombay.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only.

Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.),
Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

"THEY SAY I AIN'T FIT TO RAISE YOU, SON!
But I'll fight harder for you than I did at Shiloh or San Juan Hill!"
THE STAGE HIT... now a truly great picture!

ON BORROWED TIME
with LIONEL BARRYMORE
SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
Beulah Bondi • Una Merkel
Bobs Watson • Nat Pendleton
Henry Travers • Grant Mitchell
Directed by HAROLD S. BUCQUET
Produced by SIDNEY FRANKLIN
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURES

EXTRA!
FIRST OFFICIAL BRITISH WAR PICTURES IN BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS

THE LAST WORD IN STARTLING DRAMA!
Forced landing in jungle! . . Twelve marooned! . . . Only five can escape! . . . WHICH FIVE?. . . What a climax! . . . Wait till you see!

with
CHESTER MORRIS
LUCILLE BALL
WENDY BARRIE
JOHN CARRADINE
ALLEN JENKINS
JOSEPH CALLEIA
C. AUBREY SMITH
KENT TAYLOR
PATRIC KNOWLES
ELISABETH RISDON
RKO RADIO Picture Directed by JOHN FARROW. Produced by ROBERT SISK. Screen Play by Jerry Cady, Dalton Trumbo, Nathanael West.

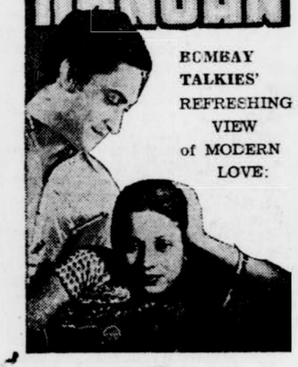
NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

20th Century-Fox Presents
DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S Production of
THE STORY OF
ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL
with
DON AMECHE · LORETTA YOUNG · HENRY FONDA

A Rainbow of Romance!
ACROSS MIST OF WORDLY WOE—

RANGOON
BOMBAY TALKIES' REFRESHING VIEW of MODERN LOVE:



CO-STARRING:—
LEELA CHITNIS
AND
ASHOK KUMAR
IN A TEAM THAT IS THE SEASON'S PROMISE!
with
MUBARAK,
V. H. DESAI,
P. F. PITHAWALA,
SAROJ BORKAR.
National Premiere
TO-MORROW, 3-30 P. M.
AT
ROXY

EVEN SHE
TOOK DELIGHT IN SOLVING CROSS WORD PUZZLES, WITH HER IT WAS A HOBBY. BUT HER UNCLE WON THE PRIZE, AND SHE GOT A TRIP TO KASHMIR

SABITA DEVI
IN
SUDAMA'S FIRST TRIUMPH
As You Please
with
MOTILAL, VASANTI, KHURSHID, MAZHARKHAN
Directed by
SARVOTTAM BADAMI
A Supreme Release
Produced at
RANJIT STUDIOS
SAT. 4th NOV.
IMPERIAL

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Ashwin Shud 15, 1995
Muslim: Ramzan 12, 1358
Parsi: Ardibehesht 22, 1309
Hightide: 11-05; 23-50
Lowtide: 5-06; 17-19
Sunrise: 6h. 37m.
Sunset: 6h. 9m.
Legislative Assembly 11-30 a.m.
Legislative Council 1-30 p.m.

"FELLOWSHIP UNION"
The Fellowship Union will celebrate Sharad Pournima to-day (Friday), at 7-30 p.m. at the school premises.

GITA CLASS
Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar Road, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagavat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, on Sunday next at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

R. C. CONSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY
A general meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Institution Room, to hold a discussion on the subject of *"Reinforced Concrete Construction in Bombay."*

HINDU MAHA SABHA MEETING
Under the auspices of the Hindu Maha Sabha a public meeting will be held at Chunam Lane Lamington Road, at 9-0 p.m. to-day (Friday), when Mr. Vinayakrao Savarkar will speak on the 'Duty of the Voters.'

LECTURE ON VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY
Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will deliver a public lecture on "What is beyond five Sheaths—Panchakosha, at Batliboi's Accountancy Institute, Prescott Road, Fort, on Saturday, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

HINDI CLASSES IN "G" WARD
"G" Ward District Congress Committee conducts Hindi Classes in Vanmali Hall, (B. B. and C. I. Rly.) where Pravesh, Parichaya, Prarambhic, Kovid, and Visharad classes are held daily in the evening at 5-30.

SOUTH INDIAN MUSIC COMPETITION
The annual South Indian Music Competition will be held on the 29th inst. and 5th November 1939, in the Asthika Samaj Hall. Entries will close on Friday, the 27th inst. at 9 p.m. (S.T.). Applications should be made in the prescribed form, obtainable from the office of the Association and should be accompanied by the entrance fee.

SECURITY NOTICE CANCELLED
The Government has cancelled its notice demanding security under section 7 (3) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, from Mr. M. Abbas Aurangabadi, publisher of the Urdu weekly paper "Munsif", Bombay, in view of his apology and undertaking not to print objectionable matter in future.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION STUDENTS' HOME, KHAR
Applications are invited from college students for some seats in the Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, Khar, Bombay 21 for the next term. The Home is open on all sides with all the amenities of the modern age and the charges are extremely moderate. Apply atonce to the Secretary for particulars

SEVENTH WARD MEETING AT GIRGAUM
The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of Ward No. 7 will meet near Junction of Princess Street and Girgaum Road to-morrow (Saturday), at 6-51 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.
Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE
There will be no meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday, the 31st October 1939.
The next meeting of the Improvements Committee will be held in the Corporation Hall on Tuesday, the 7th November, 1939, at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.).

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUNDS
The Commissioner will meet the elected members of Ward No. 7, to-morrow, (Saturday), at 6-51 a.m. (B.T.), at the following place and go round with them in the Ward:—
Place of meeting:—Junction of Princess Street and Girgaum Road.

PROTEST AGAINST JAIPUR CUSTOMS DUTY
Under the auspices of Marwari Sammelan, Bombay, a public meeting will be held in the Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association Hall (Marwadi Chamber Bldg.,) Kalbadevi Road to-morrow (Saturday), at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the 'New Custom Duty' imposed by the Government of Jaipur in the State.

Rates & Taxes In Saudi Arabia Same As Fixed Last Year

The Saudi Arabian Agency, Bombay, has received the following cable from the Finance Minister of Saudi Arabia:—
"The rates and pilgrim taxes are the same as fixed last year.
Pilgrims coming via Iraq should hire cars from Iraq to Medina on their account. Pilgrims coming via Hassa (Persian Gulf) should pay seven sovereigns over and above the fixed taxes for transport on lorries and eleven sovereigns for travelling by small cars."

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"The Mutiny of Elsinor" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Story of Alexander Graham Bell." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"On Borrowed Time" Daily at Entertainers" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Royal Hawaiian Entertainers" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Five Came Back" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Bhole Bhale". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kapal Kundala". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Pati-Patni". Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Swastik". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Bhabi". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"In Search of Happiness". Daily at 4-45, 7 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"The Only Way". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"Judge Hardy's Children." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DIAMOND—"Flying G-Men". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Captain Fury". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Durga". Daily at 4-15, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

LATE L. R. TAIRSEE

To-day's Public Meeting At C. J. Hall

The public meeting in honour of the *Late Seth Lakhmidas Rowjee* Tairsee will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day Friday at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.)
Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, M.L.C., Mayor of Bombay, will be proposed to the chair.
After the Chairman's speech, following resolutions will be moved.
"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record their deep sense of loss to the Indian commercial and sporting community by the sad death of Seth Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee. He rendered valuable services to the public in sporting, social, commercial and political spheres in his capacity as President of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, as a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Legislative Council and on the Bombay Port Trust and as a member of the Chamber's Committee and its President for some time. His public life was characterised by his catholic sympathy for all worthy causes that needed support and by honesty and independence of judgment. In him Bombay has lost an intrepid fighter for social and economic uplift.
(Proposed by: Sir Hormasji P. Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A. Seconded by: Mr. J. C. Setalvad. Supported by: Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji. Mr. B. G. Horniman. Mr. A. D. Shroff. Mr. S. A. Brelvi.)
MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.
"That this public meeting resolves that a Memorial be raised to perpetuate the memory of the late Seth Tairsee and that a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to collect funds and to make the necessary arrangements for the purpose."
Proposed by: The Hon. Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Kt. Seconded by: Mr. Mathooradas Tricumji. Supported by: Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, M.L.A. Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal. Mr. Shantaram Shete.
"That a copy of the main Resolution be forwarded by the President of this meeting to the family of the deceased.
"That a vote of thanks be accorded to the Mayor, Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, for his having kindly presided over this meeting."

REGULATION OF LIGHTING

Police Commissioner's Order: Imprisonment For Breach

According to an order issued by the Police Commissioner, on and from the 27th October. (1) No light shall be used in any building or part of a building or in any premises appurtenant to such building or part unless it is so screened as not to allow any ray or glare emanating from it to be visible from outside the building or the premises. (2) No light whether intended for decoration, advertisement or any other purpose shall be exhibited on the outside of any building or construction or on any plot of land. (3) All public lighting in any street or in any public place shall be reduced to the minimum compatible with the safety of the public and the traffic in such street or place, to the satisfaction of an officer appointed by the Commissioner of Police in that behalf. (4) No light brighter than that emanating from an ordinary oil lamp or candle lamp shall be carried or kept in any street or open place, whether public or private. (5) No light brighter than that emanating from any oil lamp or candle lamp ordinarily used on carriages or cars shall be used on any vehicle unless such light has been so obscured as to diminish and diffuse it and make it incapable of producing any beam.
(6) Any person contravening the above order is liable on conviction to imprisonment which may extend to six months and also to fine

In accordance with the decision of Government recently announced by the Public Relations Officer the lighting restrictions order of the 26th instant will be relaxed on account of Divali from the 9th to 12th November both days inclusive upto 1-0 a.m. on the 13th November.

SARDAR PATEL TO LAY FOUNDATION STONE

Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal Swimming Pools And Boat Club

The foundation stone of the Seth Pransukhlal Mafatlal Swimming pools and Boat Club will be laid by Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel to-day (Friday), at 8-15 a.m. at Marine Drive, Chowpatty End.

Kannada Literacy Classes

A meeting of those interested in conducting Kannada literacy classes in Bombay City, will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Representatives of Karnatak institutions in the City are particularly requested to attend the meeting.

LATE THAKORE SAHEB OF DHROL
To mourn the sad death of His Highness the Thakore Saheb Shree Jorawarsinhji Saheb, a public meeting was held under the auspices of Shree Dhrol Praja Mandal in the Praja Mandal Hall, Kalbadevi Bombay, Sjt. Purshottamdas G. Udeshi presided.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS
The Hon. Secretaries of the Girgaum District Congress Committee write:—
Such of the enroling officers of "D" Ward Congress Committee as have not taken away the voting cards of the primary Congress members enrolled by them, are requested to take away these cards from the office of the "D" Ward C. C. immediately and deliver them to the respective members. Those enrolling officers, who have not still returned their membership books are also requested to return them to the office of the Committee without further delay.

Your real
Beauty unmasked while you sleep

Without knowing it you are probably hiding your real loveliness under a mask—a mask of the "used-up" cuticle which Nature intended should be constantly discarded to reveal the fresh young skin beneath. Constant make-up and modern conditions are to blame for the fact that this natural process does not take place as freely as it should, and so your true beauty becomes masked by a layer of dull, lifeless skin. Here is the way to *remove* that mask.
Get from your chemist, store or bazaar some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. While you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away the old, worn-out skin, leaving the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful — and several shades lighter. It is simply amazing how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat) and follow the instructions on the jar.

MERCOLIZED WAX

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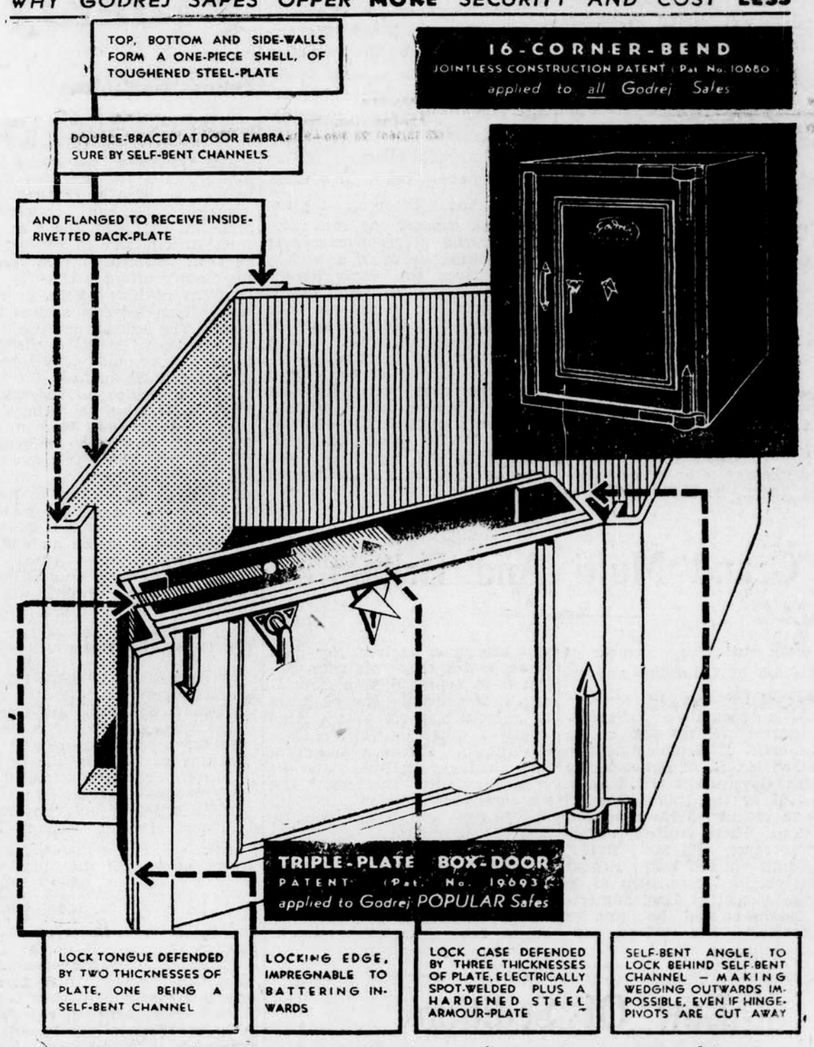
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY FRIDAY OCTOBER. 27 1939.

THE ASSEMBLY DEBATE

The debate in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the Premier's resolution on the war crisis is memorable for more reasons than one. In the first place, it concerns vital national issues which, as the Premier pointed out, in the absence of a Central Government responsible to a really representative legislature, have got to be discussed in the popular legislatures. The debate will also be of great educative value to the electorate, whose representative character cannot be denied. Certain groups in the electorate will discover whether they have been loyally served or treacherously betrayed by their present representatives. If the issues now being discussed in the legislatures come to be referred to the electorates, the latter will know what verdict to give. And the verdict will silence much idle discussion on the representative character of the political bodies now in the field. We are absolutely certain that, in spite of the demoralising effects of generations of foreign rule, in spite of the traditional policy of divide and rule, in spite of the manufacture and manipulation of minorities, in spite of all these attempts to break the unity of the country, the vast bulk of the electorate will stand foursquare for freedom and democracy and denounce those who betray these ideals at the critical hour.

India's Demand

The debate has gone on for several hours and will go on for some hours more, but the result is a foregone conclusion. That is not merely because the Congress Party has a clear majority but also because the resolution is such as must appeal to every right-thinking and self-respecting, patriotic Indian. It only asks for a guarantee that at the end of the war India shall have freedom and democracy, the very ideals which Britain professes to vindicate and that as a corollary the new constitution of freedom and democracy is to be formulated by India. Secondly, partly as a proof of the *bona fides* of the guarantee and partly as a necessary means to induce the country to make the maximum effort in support of the war, the resolution demands immediately whatever reforms are possible or necessary in the war conditions. If these conditions are satisfied, it will be possible for the country to give the willing co-operation of free men. If they are not, that is, if India is not to be free, it clearly means that the war is just like the many past imperialist wars in regard to which India's attitude is definite.

Words, Not Deeds

As regards the details of the debate, we shall comment on them after it is closed and we see how the different groups finally decide to vote. For the present, we shall only congratulate the Premier on his earnest, convincing and dignified speech in support of his resolution. It is thoroughly worthy of the occasion and of a Congress Premier. As we have said above, the resolution is sure to be adopted by the House, particularly in view of Mr. Munshi's amendment which guarantees safeguards to minorities and which, too, is sure to be accepted by the House. We fervently hope that the resolution will be carried by a large majority and that a larger majority will throw out unceremoniously the anti-national and anti-democratic amendment of the Leader of the Opposition.

Even the European group may well support the resolution They should deeply ponder over the following words of a leading British paper, the *Daily Herald*, which says: "if we want India's full co-operation in the war, and we may need it badly, it must be free co-operation. We should not get it unless this time we offer as an earnest of our good intentions what we ourselves have asked from Hitler, namely, not merely words but deeds." As for the Indians in the House we firmly hope and pray they will not play false to the motherland in the hour of crisis.

Grand Mufti And Britain

A keen anti-Arab member of the House of Commons—and he belongs to the British Labour Party—is naturally indignant and worried over the visit of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem to Iraq He asked Mr. R. A. Butler if the British Government had been consulted by the Iraq Government in regard to his admission into Iraq. There was no consultation because, said Mr. Butler, "the Mufti entered Iraq without having obtained permission to do so from competent Iraqi authorities and he crossed the frontier undetected." For obvious reasons this must be true. Nor need it be denied that his main object is to approach Arab Governments, Iraq being one of them, to organise support to the Arab cause—a cause to which these Governments are as a matter of fact already committed. And we hope the Mufti succeeds. But the important question is: will the British, with that peculiar lack of imagination which has characterised their recent policy in respect of their "Empire," commit another blunder and press the Iraq Government to extern or intern the Grand Mufti? Let us hope not.

Law Of Sedition

In quashing the sentence of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment passed against Quazi Attaullah, President of the Multan District Congress Committee and a member of the A.I.C.C., on a charge of sedition Mr. Justice Blacker has justly interpreted Section 124 A of the Penal Code under the changed political conditions in India. He holds, as several other High Court Judges have held in recent months, that criticism of a Ministry, does not come under this Section. Indeed under a responsible Government it often becomes a duty to criticise a Ministry strongly in order to make it responsible to public opinion or to replace it by a more popular one. If this duty is an offence, it will be possible for a Ministry to jail all its critics, perpetuate its power and thereby defeat the very ends of responsible government. In this connection we would once again suggest that it is not enough to interpret literally the old law of sedition under the changed circumstances but that the law itself should be revised to suit the altered circumstances. It may well be brought into line with the law in Britain.

Complete Liberation Of India

First Step Towards Winning War

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

LONDON (Delayed in Transmission.)

The conqueror of Poland has offered us peace with dishonour. Victory has robbed Hitler of his customary craft, for this was not a plausible speech. Save for the familiar attempt to divide us from the French, there were few traces in it of political thinking.

It was a demand for capitulation that played only on our fears. This offer, if we are to judge it solely by the Reichstag speech, can appeal only to an advocate of peace at any price.

Before we dismiss it, I will invite the reader to do what I have done—to face in all their horror the consequences of rejection.

The preliminary parade in Poland has demonstrated the power of the German war machine. It is true that the Poles were ill-led; they lacked modern arms, and were, from the first, overwhelmed in the air. None the less, to conquer this extensive territory and take as prisoners its 700,000 surviving defenders in the short space of four weeks, was an astonishing military achievement.

Let us make no mistake about the efficiency of the enemy we shall now encounter on the Western Front—a phrase that may soon include some parts of this island.

To counter our blockade, Germany can draw on the riches of all Central and Eastern Europe. That Russia's resources will be organised to supply her is probable .... The formidable possibility exists that at some stage of the struggle Russia may conceivably support her with arms, if only in the air.

The decision to rely on a strategy of passive defence that eschews adventures may avoid some of the useless sacrifice of life that made Flanders the graveyard of a generation; but it means a long war.

The dead may be counted in millions: many a city may be laid in ruins, and, when it is all over, we shall stagger back to peace impoverished and exhausted.

★

Against this forbidding picture, let us set Hitler's terms. He insists, first of all, that the settlement of Poland's future is the concern solely of Germany and Russia.

That is, in effect, a demand that Britain and France, which had rashly guaranteed this State, shall admit their defeat. The consequence would be that the undisputed mastery of Europe would fall to these two Powers.

They propose, as a first exercise in omnipotence, to redraw the whole territorial map of South-Eastern Europe. A puppet Polish State will emerge at their bidding, whose people will enjoy as much of the reality of freedom as the subjugated Czechs.

It is not Hitler's pleasure to submit these arrangements to the conference he proposes to call, save as accomplished facts which it must ratify.

Three tasks are proposed for the conference. It is to restore her former colonies to Germany. It is to legislate, on lines sketched only in the vaguest phrases about trade and currencies. Finally it is to prepare for future wars by humanising the laws that future German commanders will disobey.

There are interesting omissions in this programme. It makes no mention of the Duce's colonial claims. Are we to conclude that the Berlin-Moscow Axis has now wholly superseded that of Rome and Berlin?

★

But the scheme is chiefly remarkable for its failure to suggest any plan or any machinery, however illusory, for the organisation of peace and the avoidance of war. Some limitation of armaments is, indeed, suggested, but the chief concern of the Fuehrer is to enhance his own ability to dictate by depriving the Western Powers of the weapon of the blockade.

These terms might have their temptation if they offered any hope of a worthy life of security and peace even to a part of Europe. They offer none.

Once more Hitler repeats his dreary joke that he has no territorial ambitions. But if his unprovoked conquest of the Poles could prosper, as his enslavement of the Czechs has prospered, while we sheathed our arms content, every State in Europe would hold its title to existence at his pleasure.

It is not quixotry towards Poland that requires us to resist. Hitler has tossed an arrogant assurance of safety to his Northern and Western neighbours. They may reflect that he gave the Poles even more solemn pledges of his goodwill.

Lest we should be tempted to leave the Continent to its fate, its master has reminded us that there are no islands to-day. Conquest, let us remember, by a totalitarian Power means more than the erasure of a nation's name from the roll-call of free peoples: it means the extinction of the right to think and speak, and it means the enslavement of the workers.

That may happen to the Danes or the Dutch, as it has happened to the Czechs. Our own turn might come last, but when it came we could count neither on sympathy nor aid from the nations we had deserted.

We should live our life in the interval under the shadow of fear. Our youth we should have to pen permanently in barracks while we spent our all and perverted the strength of our workers and the brains of our scientists to multiply our engines of defence. Any peace we could win by a surrender would be, in M. Daladier's phrase, a mere truce between one aggression and the next.

★

It is astonishing that our Communist comrades advise this course, for, if we were to free Hitler's hands to-day, the probability is that he would turn his armies against Russia to-morrow

(Continued on page 3.)

Frankly Speaking

Hitler's Next Move

Herr von Ribbentrop's speech is reported to have set military critics speculating as to the possibility of a German offensive. In fact, an offensive is already in progress. German statesmen's persistent efforts to isolate France from Britain and to concentrate all their anger and criticism on the latter afford a clue to the direction of Herr Hitler's next move. That move is against Britain. The submarine war has already been resumed with renewed vigour and ruthlessness. It is inevitable because the economic blockade is strangling Hitler. He must do something about it in an effort to neutralise its effect. And since, moreover, it is Britain which is responsible for it, he must carry his offensive into the enemy country. Hence a furious air campaign, perhaps with gas bombs, is not unlikely. He is strongest in the air and he is expected to know that the other alternative, a land offensive on the Western Front, will be an utterly wild adventure.

Welcome Denial

It is gratifying to learn from a London report that:—

Official quarters in London categorically deny a Domei Agency report that at the beginning of the war, the British Foreign Secretary told the Japanese Ambassador that Great Britain could no longer support Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek.

This denial is all the more welcome in view of some recent hints from Japan about Japanese attempts to conciliate Britain and the U. S. A. and secure their support and consent to the establishment of the so-called "New Order." The U. S. A. and Britain are both in honour bound to do nothing which is calculated to help Japan in her imperialist aggression. Indeed, they owe it to an admittedly friendly and innocent country positively to assist her in her fight against the aggressor. But the least they can do is not to abet Japan.

Anti-Comintern Crusade

There comes an interesting report from Tokio of an anti-Comintern Conference, the exciting objectives of which are "establishment of *liaison* organs to combat communism and initiation of investigations regarding the means of destroying the Communist International." The participation of "Indian delegates" and "High Mohammadan priests" is not surprising. It has long been a well-known fact that Japan has been trying to exploit some Indian emigres and Muslim priests in behalf of Japanese propaganda in India and the Near East. That propaganda has so far failed. The Anti-Comintern Conference will also fail. But its inauguration in Tokio shows that Japan intends not only to remain anti-Soviet but also to assume the leadership of the crusade which Nazi Germany has deserted.

Thumping Congress Victories

The results of District Board Elections in Madras will be an eye-opener to those critics of the Congress who have been declaring for some time past that it is steadily losing its popularity in the province. The Congress has obtained thumping victories in the Board elections in all the six districts where the elections took place this month. The total number of seats in each of these districts is 52 and out of the 309 seats for which results have been announced so far the Congress has secured 269, that is about 87 per cent. This is one more proof, if fresh proof were at all wanted, of the fact that the Congress is pre-eminently fitted to speak for the masses.

Insulting And Harmful

The indignation felt in Indian shipping circles over the appointment of Sir George Campbell as Shipping Controller for India has been once again forcibly voiced by Mr. S. N. Morarji, who is the senior partner in the Managing Agents of Scindias. Sir George Campbell has not only been connected for a long time with non-Indian shipping firms operating in this country but he has also taken an active and leading part in defeating the efforts made by Indian shippers to have a share in the overseas trade. The opposition of Sir George and his British colleagues had gone to the extent of threatening to enter into a pact with German, Italian and Japanese shippers to thwart the legitimate Indian interests. That a man with such antecedents should be appointed as shipping Controller in the present critical times is not only a deliberate affront to India but is also bound to prove positively detrimental to indigenous interests It is to be hoped that the Government of India will take into consideration all those factors and appoint a more suitable person to this key job.

Yesterday's Debate

By D. F. KARAKA

Yesterday the Prime Minister rose to make one of the most important speeches that it has been his privilege to make during a tenure of office, which has, in his case, been accepted as one of the most successful in the history of Provincial Governments all over this country. Somehow, this unobtrusive and modest Prime Minister manages to put his case across in a convincing manner, even though his task may, at first, seem somewhat difficult to achieve. He combines that right proportion of tact and political foresight, which make it possible for the Opposition to feel that, even though they cannot on principle agree with him, there is a lot in what he says with which they are in agreement. Perhaps on this very memorable occasion, on the eve of his resignation from office, I would have liked to hear a more forceful exposition of India's case and a more bitter and vitriolic attack on the existing regime than that soft and gentle denunciation which the Prime Minister delivered. But that is the characteristic of the individual and one cannot expect from the Hon. Mr. Kher the sort of fighting speech which one would have liked to hear on such an occasion. Mr. Kher delivered a speech which, for its utter sincerity will long be remembered in this Province as an utterance, which goes to prove that those who have been entrusted with Parliamentary Office are fully worthy of the responsibility that has been placed on their shoulders. The tone of that speech was more in the shape of an appeal than a threat, and even the most reactionary British Secretary of State will be forced to admit that the representative spokesmen of our country can, when necessary and in spite of provocation, be as courteous on the eve of their resignation as they were on the first day they took office. The Prime Minister's speech was an illustration of this courtesy. He seems, if I may borrow a phrase from Jamnadas Mehta, "very much imbued with the spirit of non-violence."

* * * *

Next in order came the Leader of the Opposition. Never have I been so disappointed as I listened for over an hour to an illogical, ill-conceived, irrelevant speech.

What did the Leader of the Opposition say? Sir Ali Mohamed showed clearly to the House and to those who listened to him from the galleries, that though the Muslims might have a case which was worthy of the utmost consideration in all quarters, the presentation of that case by Sir Ali Mohamed made it quite certain that that case would never be considered and that those who were the elected members of the Muslim League were hardly capable of presenting that case before any assembly or on any important occasion in this country.

From all sides—from members of the Opposition who sit with him—one heard the comment that the amendment of the Leader of the Opposition was unfortunate. Even Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta were forced to say that the Leader of the Opposition did not mean to say what his amendment implied. It would do well if members of the Muslim League were to spend some of their time reading the utterances of great men on great occasions and see how far his fell short of the mark.

* * * *

Sir Ali Mohamed made some confusing statements. After saying in his amendment that democracy was unsuited to the genius of the Indian people, he said: "Whatever the merits of democracy, if the Congress do not look out now, they will see that they bury democracy in this country." But isn't that exactly what Sir Ali Mohamed wants? And if not, what does Sir Ali Mohamed want? He went on at some length to tell the House what democracy meant. He said that the word was derived from Demos meaning the people. That was the Greek word and the Greek derivation. From the way Sir Ali Mohamed interpreted it to suit Indian conditions, Demos now seems to mean "Sir Ali Mohamed in a Coalition or alternatively the whole Muslim League."

* * * *

Dr. Ambedkar followed. Here was a man of a different calibre. He made a speech, which but for an unnecessary prolongation of details of individual cases, might have been quite first class. The trouble about Dr. Ambedkar was that he did not know when to stop. He began by craving the indulgence of the Chair for extra time, but he could have spoken for less time and his speech would have been more effective. There was no need for parables, no need for extensive quotations from individual cases of hardship. Beginning somewhat unimpressively, he livened up to say some very human sentences and it is these sentences in his speech that were worth waiting for; he drew the very moving picture of democracy with its appendage of mudhuts, its Kumbharvadas, its Dheravadas. He referred to the intolerance of orthodoxy which was responsible for the condition of those unfortunate people whom he represented. And in a very fine sentence he said: "And what I ask myself is, will this majority, when it comes to power, allow me to live, to breathe, to grow?" He went on to trace the condition of the Scheduled Classes.

Perhaps the most moving part of his speech was when he said that whenever the question of India's freedom was concerned, he had made it the main question of his existence, leaving aside his own. "But this House must not forget," he movingly said, "that I have another loyalty. It is to the Depressed Classes, in which I am born, to which I belong and which I will never forsake."

* * * *

Mr. Bramble of the Progress Party was like a pause after a thrilling moment. Nobody knew what he said.

And the last speaker of the day was Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. It is always a pleasure to listen to him. His repartee is quick and above all he has a refreshing sense of humour. He gives a pressman something to report.

That was the end of a momentous day. To-day the debate continues.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

TOKIO, Oct. 25.

There are Indian delegates, among the twenty-five representatives of nine Far-Eastern countries, attending a two-day Anti-Comintern Conference, which is discussing the establishment of 'liaison' organs to combat Communism and initiation of investigations regarding the means of destroying the Communist International. According to the Domei Agency, High Mohammedan priests are also attending.—Reuter.

* * * *

Addressing Opposition M.P's in London, Maulana Hasrat Mohani is reported to have declared that "the Muslim League agreed with the Congress demand for Independence and such differences they had with Congress would be settled among themselves."

The famous poet-politician's habit of putting his oar in is not without an occasional compensation.

* * * *

Observing that "the alternatives to Democracy in India are Fascism, Sovietism or India's continued subjection to foreign rule," Pandit Jawaharlal wonders what the Muslim League wants.

The Pandit may. We, personally, don't.

* * * *

There was a bit of argument in the Bombay Assembly the other day over the question whether the Muslim League amendment could be literally termed "frivolous."

At least there can doubt that it was entirely Muslim Leaguish.

* * * *

When the adjectival nature of the Muslim League amendment came under discussion, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, so we are informed, grew fidgety and restless.

He has our sympathy. But he must suffer the trials and troubles inevitable upon the adoption, of some other person's strange baby.

* * * *

By the way, the Junior Colleague's report lacks confirmation that our esteemed Opposition Leader had a long telephonic (what? No, not tele-phoney) conversation with the Qaid-e-Azam on Wednesday night.

* * * *

Defending his (?) amendment, Sir Ali Mahomed urged that it was the latter part that was operative and that the first part (the discovery about democracy and India's genius) was "really a preamble and an argument".

And the argument is inoperative, eh?

Sir Ali Mahomed must think again.

* * * *

Austria now has a freedom station similar to Germany's, we are informed from London. And it has inaugurated its work by declaring that unlike the position in greater Reich, every part of the British Empire was free to decide its attitude in the war.

That means that we must have more details about the station before we welcome it.

* * * *

Nazi residents in Denmark are reported to have declined the Reich Government's invitation to return to the Fatherland.

Have they lost interest already?

* * * *

Parent (to presumptuous suitor): "I don't want my daughter to be tied to a hopeless idiot all her life."

Suitor (cheerfully): "Of course not, sir. Then I take it I have your consent?"

Hoare Plays Off Minorities

No Central Responsibility Without Unity

Continued from Page 1.

might have gone from Berlin to Vienna, from Vienna to Prague, and from Prague to Warsaw and further. It had to be stopped. We in London do not want this to go on nor do Indians in Delhi. From the Viceroy's point of view, we have to remember that he had to act very swiftly. India was in danger and he had a duty to perform in seeing that it was safeguarded. One of the minor benefits we get from the sufferings connected with the present emergency is a little growth of sympathy with the Indians themselves.

That cascade of orders which come from the vote office of the House of Commons, day after day, gives us some idea of what it means to be under regulations and subject to laws in which we have no hand. You cannot walk about for fear of treading on the little ant hills of bureaucrats (Laughter). India lives under this rule continuously.

DANGER TO INDIA!

But the main facts are these: "India was in danger and is in danger and morally there could not be any wider divergence than exists between the philosophy of Herr Hitler and the philosophy of Mr. Gandhi. What is the goal of the British policy in India? It is Dominion Status. A great deal of unnecessary confusion has arisen on this matter. It is said that the definition of Dominion Status is obscure and out of date. I do not agree. The declaration of 1923, which is now accepted and confirmed by the Government itself came three years after the Imperial Conference of 1926. In that Imperial Conference, the meaning of the words 'Dominion Status' were set out by a master of clear statement—Lord Balfour."

HE IS IMPRESSED

After quoting Lord Balfour's statement, Mr. Benn continued. "I know of no definition that would better satisfy the demands put forward by the patriots of India than the definition given in the Imperial Conference of 1926 and confirmed by the Government of 1929 by Lord Irwin and again confirmed in the White Paper.

Some people say: Why did you not put that in the Act of 1935? What is material is what is the trend of British policy and as to that we can all speak from our personal experience. No one can have sat in this House for 40 years without being deeply impressed with the changes that have taken place. I am so deeply impressed with what has happened in my own life-time that I am sure that it is best to remove those doubts which exist in Indian minds as to what our goal is.

ADVANCE TOWARDS FREEDOM

Mr. Benn who was at times inaudible to the Press Gallery went on to say that there had been an advance towards freedom. He was understood to say that there had sometimes been opposition by certain interests and sometimes there had been genuine caution. But in the end there had always been an acceptance of change and after that, always success and when success came, then, that policy was agreed as the policy of this Commonwealth. There had been notable instances of this in Ireland and in South Africa. Lord Asquith's Home Rule Bill for Ireland was opposed by the Conservative Party, but Dominion Status for Ireland was agreed to by their leaders in the Treaty of 1922. On that basis, the Eire stood to-day by her own free will in a position of neutrality without any voice being raised in criticism. He did not know what more freedom could be enjoyed than that, but the case of South Africa was even more striking. There was the Boer War, "a costly and foolish endeavour, opposed by everybody of good sense." (Cries of 'Oh').

A LEAF FROM HISTORY

Mr. Benn went on to say that one of the first things he remembered when he entered the House in 1906 was a youthful Under Secretary explaining to the House the terms of the Transvaal Constitution. "Among the speeches that were made in opposition was one by the then recently returned Leader of the Opposition who denounced the Constitution and described it as 'an experiment, the most reckless experiment ever tried.' He was replied to—I am quoting from the official record—by Sir Campbell Bannerman who declared that the speech just made was one of the most 'unworthy, provocative and mischievous.'

Still referring to the debate on the Transvaal Constitution, Mr. Benn mentioned the speech by another Opposition speaker who asked whether we could trust any one at that time and who asked if it would be possible to trust General Smuts. Mr. Benn went on to say that this was the very man Smuts who brought South Africa in on the side of Britain in the war and continued "that is the rule which past history shows to be the basis of the policy underlining the construction of the British Commonwealth. I believe sincerely that India stands on the same road. If you are asking India to make sacrifices which she is being asked to make, surely she is entitled to be assured that the cause for which this country is fighting is also her cause.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

"It must be remembered that we stand at the bar of world opinion. It is up to us to prove before the world that we are sincere in the professions we make." Mr. Benn said that Lord Linlithgow had made practical suggestions and added: "He suggests that in order that Indian public opinion and efforts should be associated with the Government in the course of the war that Princes and major political parties should nominate candidates from whom he would select advisers. That may be good or it may be a worthless offer. It is impossible to say. It may be no more than a Committee to organise a fete or it may be something of real authority and partnership. If it is the first, then Indian leaders have a right to reject it, but if it is the second, then I think they should consider it.

"I believe that in the existing Council, the Viceroy has the power to nominate Ministers without portfolio. Is it not possible that members of these panels put forward by the major interests in India should form the corps from which the Viceroy could select? I do not know: but I am anxious that nothing should happen now between us and India to hinder the conduct of this righteous war."

Mr. Benn went on to say that there was the question of the constitution of the Assembly itself. "Election has been postponed and postponed. I believe it is five years since there has been any election to the Central Legislature." Mr. Wedgwood Benn asked if there was any way of securing a reflection of "what I believe to be India's keen moral interest on the side of the Allies and this country. From the Indian side there is the danger that any makeshift might perhaps be an obstacle to greater and more important fundamental changes later."

HOARE'S SPEECH

Sir Samuel Hoare who followed Mr. Benn said: "Mr. Wedgwood Benn and I have very often confronted each other in the field of Indian debate. We have some times disagreed, and very strongly disagreed, but we have sometimes agreed. To-night in the debate that should assuage rather than stimulate bitterness, let us for a few moments look back upon the occasions on which we have agreed. I very well remember one of them when he and I some eight or nine years ago in this House, were defending Lord Irwin from criticisms of those who said he ought not to have had conversations with Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Benn and I took the view, and I believe we take it still, that when political opponents meet, it is better not to regard Government as holy of holies into which only orthodox dare enter. I am sure that he and I are agreed that to-day it is a matter of satisfaction that the Viceroy should see leaders of the principal parties concerned, even most extreme leaders, even my fellow old Harrovian, Pandit Nehru. Let me say in passing what remarkable institution must be my old school which in the course of a single generation has produced Lord Baldwin, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the present first Lord of the Admiralty. I must not be drawn aside into mediations upon old school tie, but must go back and I do so with great pleasure to the eloquent sympathetic and helpful speech to which we have just listened (Hear Hear.)

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY AT WORK

Since Mr. Wedgwood Benn and I last took part in these Indian debates, many events of staggering importance have taken place in the world. Catastrophes have come upon us; hopes have been frustrated; disillusionment has been common; evil has trimuphed in many parts of the habitable globe. It has been a black picture but black as that picture has been, there have at any rate been some bright corners. There has been India. In the world of tumult, there has been this great sub-continent of 350 million souls at peace within its boundaries.

At a time when democracies were being destroyed in Europe we have seen eleven great Democratic Governments come into being in India and join their forces with democratic peoples of the world. These ought surely to be grounds for great satisfaction to every member of the House.

Four years ago, there were some who honestly thought that Provincial Government would be a failure. They asked us over and over again in the long Indian debates: 'Will these Governments be able to maintain their stability? Will they be able to control their finances? Will they be able, most important of all, to maitain law and order for millions of human beings to whom they will be responsible?' I am glad to think that if some of our hopes were dupes, at any rate most of our fears would have proved to be liars and that to-day we can claim that in a world in which there have been a great many constitutional crashes in recent years, there stands out this great constitutional success of Provincial Autonomy in India.

A COMMON DANGER

It was with this background on the Indian achievement that on September 3 of this year, India and the British Commonwealth of Nations were faced with war. The crisis found India united. It found India united in its determination to resist brute force and in the realisation that danger was a common danger, threatening every part of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It was in face of this unity that the Viceroy who, during the whole course of his career in India and during many years that he was occupied in the Joint Select Committee in this country, showed his whole-hearted and sincere desire for Indian goodwill and co-operation.

It was at this moment that he took the steps with the object of availing himself to the full of this united feeling in India and this common purpose that should bind India and the rest of the countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

As Mr. Wedgwood Benn has said, the Viceroy first had a series of interviews with the leaders of Indian opinion and as a result of those interviews he made two definite proposals:

The first was rather in the nature of a pledge. It was a clear and definite statement that at the end of the war, there would be a reconsideration of the constitutional problem in the light of the experience of recent years.

Secondly, with a view to availing himself of Indian advice and with the intention of bringing Indian leaders within his confidence, he suggested that a Consultative Committee should be formed to discuss with him many problems arising out of the war and to bring him into the closest and most constant contact with the trends of Indian opinion.

IRWIN'S PLEDGE STANDS.

I will say a word about both these proposals. The proposal regarding the Consultative Committee was made with the full desire to obtain the greatest possible co-operation with the principal bodies of Indian public opinion. The Congress, admittedly the Greatest Party in India, rejected it. Non-Congress India, representing, it must be remembered, many millions of Indians, substantially accepted it. It may be asked, would it not have been possible for the Viceroy to have gone further and made some kind of proposal that would have avoided this division of opinion between Congress and non-Congress India? This is the first question, and it is a very important question to which, I would invite attention of the House. If the members are to follow its implications, they must recall to their minds some of the most important discussions that took place over the Government of India Act. They centred round the pledge of Dominion Status and the aim of the Indian policy. These pledges, as Mr Wedgwood Benn has said, were repeated time after time. They were reaffirmed in very precise terms in the speech with which I introduced the second reading of the Government of India Bill. I made it clear, and I make it clear again to-day, that we stood by Lord Irwin's pledge and that when we spoke on Dominion Status, we meant what we said and did not mean some system of Government that deprived India of full status of equality with other members of the British Commonwealth.

THAT OLD TALE AGAIN

There are no two kinds of Dominion Status as some people seem to think. The Dominion Status that we contemplated was Dominion Status which has been described by Mr. Wedgwood Benn—Dominion Status of 1926. I went on to state that Dominion Status is not a prize that is given to deserving community, but is the recognition of the facts that actually exist. As soon as these facts exist in India, and in my view the sooner they exist the better, the aim of our policy will be achieved. If there are difficulties in the way they are not of our making. They are inherent in the many divisions between the classes and communities in the great subcontinent.

It must be the aim of Indians themselves to remove these divisions just as it should be our aim to help Indians in their task. So far are we from wishing to divide and govern that we regard these divisions as a calamity and dare ready to do our utmost to remove them. We have shown our good faith in the matter. We showed it when we made the Communal Award. At that time supposing we had wished to divide and conquer, we might very well have said: 'Settle your own communal differences first. Until you have settled them there can be no constitutional advance.' We did not take that course, but at great risk to ourselves and in the face of much criticism we made the Communal Award without which Provincial Autonomy would have been impossible.

WHAT STANDS IN WAY.

But in spite of our Award, these divisions still exist and until they are removed, we have responsibilities to the minorities that we cannot repudiate. That was our position in 1935 and it is our position to-day. We wish to see these divisions removed but we shall never get them removed, if we shut our eyes to their existence and refuse to admit that they are there. It is these divisions that have made so difficult the task of setting up responsible Government at the Centre and of achieving the great ideal of an All-India Federation.

The Princes are afraid of Domination by British India, the Moslems are firmly opposed to a Hindu majority at the Centre, the depressed classes and other minorities genuinely believe that Responsible Government, meaning a Government dependent on the Hindu majority, will sacrifice their interests. These anxieties still exist. I wish they did not. But as long as they exist, it is impossible for the Government to accept the demand for immediate and full

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 2)

Mahatma's Terms For Assuming Command

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 26.

The "United Press" learns that Mahatma Gandhi who is reported to have consented to resume Congress command in the next big step which the Congress might decide to take in consonance with the enormousness of the present situation, has stipulated certain conditions to be satisfied by Congressmen if they desire him to take their command.

The "United Press" further learns that in the next issue of the "Harijan" Gandhiji will announce those conditions which, according to informed circles, would lay stress on strict non-violence in word and deed, obedience and discipline.—United Press.

Revolt Against League's Policy

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

ACCORDING to the report received here a split has occurred in the Muslim League at Lucknow over the League's resolution on the Viceroy's declaration.

The younger section of the League is dissatisfied and thinks it betrayal of League.

LEAGUERS RESIGN

A number of Lucknow Leaguers are reported to have sent their resignations. Signatures are being obtained for requisitioning a special session of the League to declare the League's resolution contrary to its professed goal of Independence.

Shias Stand By Congress

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY OF THE ALL-INDIA SHIA POLITICAL CONFERENCE IN A STATEMENT EXPRESSES DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE LEAGUE'S RESOLUTION AND SAYS, THE SHIAS WILL REMAIN LOYAL TO CONGRESS AND JOIN THE STRUGGLE.

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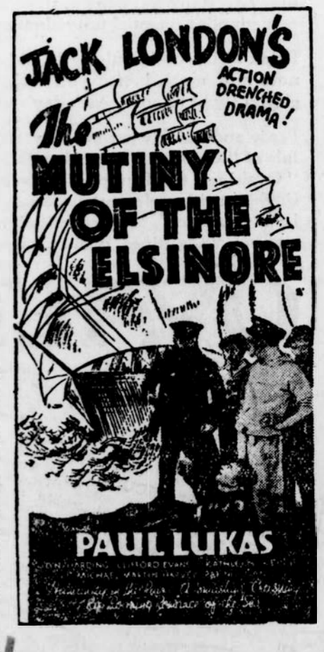

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On Western Front

Phone Communications With Germany Interrupted: Snow Impedes Action

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26.

Telephone communications with Germany have been interrupted since noon. The reason is unknown.

It is learned from Brussels that telephone communication between Belgium and Germany are also interrupted.

Telephone communication between Germany and Scandinavia is also interrupted.

The interruptions appear to be due to stiffening censorship. Telegraphic communications are open.—Reuter.

SARDAR PATEL SPEAKS OUT

Continued from Page 1.

munity. This it could do even if the Congress had only ten members.

They had never told Britain to walk out and hand over the power to the Congress. What they had demanded was that they should have constitution framed by people themselves.

LEAGUE'S DEMAND

Turning to the Muslim League, he said that the League had recently declared its objective to be complete independence. Now the League's demand amounted to this, namely, that India should not go ahead, that she should not march towards freedom without the League's consent. That proposition had made him dizzy.

In conclusion Panditji made a stirring call to the country to be prepared. He asked everybody to gird up his loins for a big struggle that would end only when the country had emancipated itself from Imperialism.

SURPRISE FOR NATION.

Addressing the meeting in Gujarati, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that the manner in which India had been implicated in the present war was most surprising. It was on one fine morning that the country came to know, through the morning papers, that she was a participant in the war. Neither the Provincial Assemblies nor any political party had been consulted by Britain in this connection. Sardar Patel referred to the generous offer made by the Congress but the British Government had failed to take advantage of this. India had given full support to Great Britain during the last war but at the end of the war she got as a reward nothing but the Act of 1919 and the Jallianwalla Bagh.

Referring to the attitude of the Muslim League Sardar Patel said that surprisingly enough, the League which had always been declaring that its objective was complete independence, had now tabled amendments in the eight Congress Provinces stating that democracy was unsuited to the genius of India. The Sardar wished to know as to what the League had to say with regard to Bengal and the Punjab. The position taken up by the Muslim League amounted to saying: "Do as we want you to or else we shall make democracy impossible to function"

In conclusion, Sardar Patel said that since the British Government had refused to accede to the moderate demand put forth by the Congress, the country should be prepared for any eventuality. India was in possession of one of the most potent weapons namely, Satyagraha. The wielding of this weapon demanded discipline, self-confidence and internal unity. He made an appeal to the people to merge their differences and stand united.

Among those who attended the meeting were Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Acharya Kripalani, the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Hon. Dr. Gilder and members of the B. P. C. C.

JAIPUR.—On the 21st, one Gopi Nath Mina of Kanth village in Amber District was mauled by a tiger in a sugar-cane field. He has been brought here and admitted into the hospital.

INDIA DEBATE IN COMMONS

(Continued from Page 7.)

responsibility at the Centre on a particular date.

NO STEPS NOW

If we did so, we should be false to the pledges that time after time we have given in the most solemn words to the Moslems, other minorities and the European community. It may be said: 'Supposing that full and immediate responsibility at the Centre is impossible, are there not other steps that could be taken to show our good faith and to make clear to India that that goal is just as much in our minds to-day as it was when we made those pledges four years ago? Mr. Wedgwood Benn himself made a number of these suggestions this afternoon and I will try to deal with them.

Firstly, let me disabuse him of the idea which I think he held that we are contemplating in the near future an Imperial War Cabinet in London and that in it India ought to be represented by more than a single representative. At present there is no intention to set up an Imperial War Cabinet of that kind. If and when the time comes, I will certainly remember the observations he has made on the subject and I imagine they will be given extremely careful attention.

Next he spoke on the project that has been discussed more than once before. He asked: Would it not be possible to introduce into the Viceroy's Council political leaders who would hold portfolios in certain of the great Departments? As I remember its having been made during the joint discussions of the Joint Select Committee.

NO DESIRE TO CLOSE DOOR.

I think the Leader of the Opposition himself made it at one time. We went fully into it then and at that time we found ourselves confronted by certain difficulties in the way of its adoption. I do not enumerate those difficulties tonight. I wish to close no door. I wish to explore every possibility within the ambit of the Government of India Act. I agree with very much of what Mr. Wedgwood Benn said as to the impossibility of having constitutional reform by stages in war time or contemplating another Government of India Act when we are in the throes of this terrible struggle. I do not elaborate the difficulties that are inherent in a suggestion of this kind.

He knows them as well as I do. But so far as the British Government are concerned, we see no reason why, provided that difficulties are remembered, this proposal should not be very carefully considered. The second of the Viceroy's proposals was the proposal of the Consultative Committee. As Mr. Wedgwood Benn said the Consultative Committee may mean anything or nothing. It may merely be a device for side-tracking the opposition or it may be an attempt to obtain real co-operation.

CONGRESS ACCUSED

The Congress in my view with undue haste has assumed that the Viceroy's Consultative Committee means nothing; that it is merely a device for the purpose of postponing constitutional advance. The Princes and the Moslems and other parties do not take this view. They believe that a body of his kind can be of real value to India and that if it is set up it will prove to be a further step towards and not away from Responsible Government.

I feel that the Congress have been too hasty in their repudiation of this proposal. Let them and other political leaders clear up any doubts that they have as to the scope of its working and personnel that would be members of it. If they do, I believe they will find that it is the definite intention of the Viceroy to take Indian political leaders into his confidence on many problems that arise out of the conduct of the war and that it is his convinced belief that if Indian leaders of different parties and communities in British India and Indian India meet to discuss these manifold questions, their advice will carry the greatest possible weight with the Indian Executive; and, perhaps, even more important, that their meetings by bringing together divergent interests will materially help to provide that basis of agreement among Indians themselves which is essential to swift constitutional advance.

BRIDGE TO UNITY

I believe that the great possibilities of consultation of this kind have not been sufficiently appreciated. If they are fully used—and I give an undertaking that the Viceroy is anxious to make the fullest use of them—they may well prove to be the bridge that is needed to carry Indians over the great divide of communal bitterness that at present stands chiefly in the way of constitutional advance. If it be the case that these wartime meetings will make easier constitutional discussions that will take place after the war, what a calamity it would be, if for some reason or other, they were not started? Mr. Wedgwood Benn spoke of the discussions that took place in the last war on the subject of the constitution. He mentioned the Montagu Chelmsford discussions and asked whether it would be possible for discussions of that kind to take place in the course of this war.

NO FINAL ANSWER

I do not wish to give a final answer, but I would point out that in certain respects the situation to-day differs a good deal from the situation at the time of the Montagu-Chelmsford discussions. The issues had not then become so bitter as they have to-day. I am thinking more particularly of the communal issue. Further at any rate at the beginning of a war, it seems to me impossible for discussions of that kind to take place. The Montagu-Chelmsford discussions only took place, I think, three years after the beginning of the last war. As I have said, however I would rather not give a final answer to-night on the point of that kind.

NO GENERAL ELECTION.

Not indeed would I give a final answer on another question Mr. Wedgwood Benn has raised namely, that there should be a general election in India. At any rate at the beginning of a war a general election would seem to me to be almost impossible. In India officials are working night and day on war work. Moreover there would be the fact that the communal feelings would, I am sure, be very much aroused in an election and while again I do not want to dogmatise and use terms like "never" and "in no circumstances" I would say that as things are to-day a general election to the Central Legislature would in my opinion be impossible.

ADVICE TO LEADERS.

To come back to the broad question of consultation. The Viceroy has not tied himself down to the exact methods of this consultation. It is essentially a question to be settled between him and the political leaders. I am able to state that he is ready to discuss the method and details with the leaders and he proposes without delay to send an invitation to meet him for these discussions. Until these and other discussions take place. I claim that it would be a blunder of the first magnitude to take up an irrevocable position. Let the Indian leaders weigh these possibilities. Let them meet and discuss them once again with the Viceroy. And let them also ponder once again upon the alternatives.

Continuing Sir Samuel Hoare said, Central responsibility was impossible now and referred to the alternatives before India.

He said: When I went to the India office, I found non-co-operation in full blast. During four years that I was the Secretary of State like Mr. Wedgwood Benn, who was my predecessor, almost my sole effort was to bring the British and the Indians together and to put an end to this chapter of wasted effort and miserable controversy. I hoped that when the Act came into force, this chapter would be brought to an end. But it is here now in the face of the greatest crisis, that has ever confronted the world, a crisis in which our danger is India's and India's danger ours, in which our determination to set up a new and better order in the world is as great as India's and India's is as great as ours. There is grave risk of our drifting into a position in which we shall be wrangling with each other instead of fighting the enemy on the common front.

NO DESIRE FOR CONFLICT

I am told though I can scarcely believe it, that it is being said in some quarters in India that the British Government is searching for a conflict. I repudiate that suggestion with all the power I have. The British Government wants co-operation and not conflict. The British Government wants to see the aim of its policy achieved and conditions realised in which India can take its true place in the British Commonwealth of free peoples. Non-co-operation may put the clock back for years. Whether it's promoters desire it or not, non-co-operation leads to civil disobedience, to breaches of Law and Order and to a vicious circle of riot and repression from which we had hoped to have escaped for ever. Until these things actually happen, I will not believe, that they are going to happen. I shall continue to believe, that, when these great peoples of our own and the peoples of India are faced with a common danger and inspired with a common ideal that non-co-operation of any large section of a community would be a calamity and futility of the first magnitude. Millions of Indians in British India and in the States agree with this view. They wish to co-operate with us just as much as we wish to work with them. And the Congress party itself—I quote words of Mr. Gandhi spoken three days ago 'wanted to help Britain by giving her moral support which was its speciality. The Congress would not give this unless it was clear that Britain's morality was wholly sound."

NO IMPERIALISTIC AMBITIONS.

I claim that our position is as sound as a bell. In good faith and perfect sincerity, we have started India on the greatest constitutional experiment that the world had ever seen. We have long ago set aside imperialistic ambitions. We believe that our mission in the world is not to govern other people, but to help other people to govern themselves. It was in this spirit that Parliament passed a series of great acts which gave the dominion their free constitution. It was in this spirit, that we passed the Government of India Act of 1935 and under which, of our own free will, we transferred wide authority to the Indian Government. It is in this spirit that we intend to administer the Act and during the War to do our utmost to remove the divisions that stand in the way of its full achievement. And when the War ends, and ends victoriously as a result of the Empire's united efforts, we mean to proceed at once to deal with the constitutional difficulties that have emerged in the experience of recent years. Non-Co-operation and non-co-operation alone will stop this swift and steady progress. For those of us who have devoted years of our lives to the building of the new constitution, often at some risk to ourselves, for those of us who are thrilled by the antiquity of the Indian civilisation, for those of us who are proud of the common effect that Indians and we have made to give India a unique position in the continent of Asia, another chapter of strife, controversy and non-co-operation would come as a great human tragedy. Such a breach in the common front would be a repudiation at one of the gravest moments in the world's history of the call to both of us to resist the aggressor to fight brute force and to build up a new and better order in the world in which we and Indians can go about our lawful vocations without the peril, that now walks by day and night in so many parts of this suffering world.—Reuter.

HOARE'S APPEAL

Concluding Sir Samuel Hoare said:

"In this new world, India has a great part to play, perhaps in area, the greatest of any Asiatic country, a great part also in the British Commonwealth of Nations, for it will be an outward and visible sign that with us there is no racial discrimination. It has a great part also to play in the world at large, for India should stand out as a model of a League of Nations from which war has for generations been banished and the Rule of Law and Justice firmly set. With this great hope before us, let us once and for all abandon the barren paths of non-co-operation ad help each other to win the war and to win peace and in this double victory to take great step towards the fruition of India's hopes."—Reuter.

CRISIS IN PROVINCES

Continued from Page 1.

prospective candidates for Governor's Advisory Council: Sir Ganeshdutt, ex-Minister, under the old constitution, Syed Abdul Aziz ex-Minister (old constitution and now president of the Bihar Muslim League) Mr. Nirsunarayan Singh ex-President of the old Legislature Council and ex-Finance Member under the old constitution.

The name of Sir Sultan Ahmed is also being mentioned. None of these four are members of either the Assembly or the Council.

Soviet Accuses Britain

MOSCOW, October 26.

M. Potemkin handed to Mr. Seeds a Note replying to British Notes of September 6 and September 11, regarding war contraband.

The Soviet Government declares that the British list of contraband articles violates the principles of international law and gravely impairs the interest of neutrals and destroys international trade.—Reuter.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN COTTON AGREEMENT

CAIRO, Oct. 26.

It is understood that the British and Egyptian Governments have concluded an agreement by which Britain will purchase a million and threequarters cantars of cotton.

The price remains to be settled.

The Governments have agreed that it is unnecessary for Britain to buy the whole Egyptian crop.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

U. S. Demand And Soviet

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

The United States has made several demands to the Soviet Government to release the "City of Flint" with her crew and cargo according to an announcement by Secretary Cordell Hull.

No reply has yet been received although the United States' Ambassador has had two interviews with the Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

DEATH FOR ESPIONAGE

PARIS, Oct. 26.

Charles Roos, a former Councillor of Bas Rhin department has been sentenced to death by a Court Martial on a charge of delivering important military secrets to German espionage agents. A man named Lobstein charged with espionage has also been sentenced to death while three other spies have been sentenced to five years hard labour.—Reuter.

MUTT AND JEFF—The Idea May Be All Right But a Little Too Rough for Jeff's Bean — By BUD FISHER

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ARE YOU READY?
YEH!
BANG!
WELL, DID IT KILL YA?
NO, BUT IF YOU ASK ME 'IT'S DARN ROUSH!
M. FISHER

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OPPOSITION CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS

Assembly Debate On War Resolution

(Continued from Page 10).

and we demand that this should be done. It is a great pity that a resolution which demands these rights for this country should have any opposition at all. A resolution of this nature ought to be passed with one voice.

Whatever differences there may be amongst our own people, we must settle ourselves. The principles of democracy for which the people of Europe and America fought as far back as the last part of the Eighteenth Century, have not yet been applied to our country.

What are these principles of democracy? It is difficult to enumerate them fully, but we know that the principles for which the Americans fought in 1776 have been described by them as follows:—

"We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endorsed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights; that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness; that to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

I hope the House will unanimously accept these principles of democracy which we claim should be applied to our country our Government must be carried on with our consent.

BRITISH GOVT. MISINFORMED

The third part of the resolution expresses regret that the situation in India has not been rightly understood by His Majesty's Government when authorising the Statement that has been made on their behalf.

The Statement as has been observed, would have been out of date even 20 years ago. It is based on the assumption that being divided and disunited, the Indian people are unfit and unable to govern themselves. This is not true.

It ought not to be difficult for statesmen,—British and Indian—to create an atmosphere which will promote unity and pave the way for the attainment of full nationhood by India. We regret a great opportunity has been lost. This is what my resolution says.

STONE INSTEAD OF BREAD

I cannot conclude my remarks better than by quoting Mahatma Gandhi's statement, which says that "it would have been better if the British Government had declined to make any statement whatsoever. The long expected statement made by the Viceroy simply shows that the old policy of divide and rule is to continue. So far as I can see, the Congress will be no party to it, nor can the India of the Congress conception be a partner with Britain in her War with Herr Hitler. The Indian declaration shows clearly that there is to be no democracy for India if Britain can prevent it. Another Round Table Conference is promised at the end of the War, like its predecessor, it is bound to fail. The Congress asked for bread and it has got a stone. What the future has in store for India, I dare not foretell."

I commend the resolution to the unanimous acceptance of this House.

DEHLAVI MOVES AMENDMENT

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition, then moved his amendment which, stated that democratic parliamentary system of Government under the present constitution had failed and was utterly unsuited to the condition and genius of the Indian people and therefore the entire problem of India's future constitution should be wholly reviewed and revised 'de novo' and that the British Government should not make any commitment, without the approval and consent of the Muslim League, which alone represented the Mussalmans of India.

Sir Ali Mohommedkhan Dehlavi speaking on his amendment stated at the outset that the resolution moved by the Premier was very important and affected the very many vital interests of the country.

The Congress claimed that it could speak for the whole of India, that it was the only organisation which could deliver the goods, that it could protect the minorities but the Congress had failed in the practical administration of the country.

PREMIER'S QUERY.

The Premier intervening asked what was meant by the words of the amendment of the Leader of the Opposition when it stated that the Democratic Parliamentary system of Government under the present constitution had failed and was utterly unsuited to the conditions and genius of the people. Did it mean that Democracy was utterly unsuited either in Congress or in other hands? (Laughter).

The Leader of the Opposition continuing stated that there was a promise for the morrow in the statement of the Viceroy. When there was a definite promise, he, on behalf of the Muslim League, wanted that the Constitution should be reviewed and revised.

It was also made clear to them throughout the working of the Government of India Act that the Congress had stood on its strength and whatever support it had was the support of its own Party and none others. He was only arguing how democracy was worked here and whether it could work in this country.

Mr. Morarji Desai intervening asked whether the Muslim League wanted self-Government or not.

The House then adjourned for tea.

Continuing his speech after tea, the Leader of the Opposition observed that the attitude of the Muslim League immediately after Provincial Autonomy was introduced was based on the sincere and honest desire that the majority party should form the Government. But what had the party which had been loudest on the score of democracy done? It had utterly disregarded the intention of the framers of the constitution that minorities should be given a share not only in the Legislature but also in the administration.

DIVIDE AND RULE!

How could it lie in the mouth of the Congress Ministry, he asked, to accuse the British Government of pursuing the policy of divide and rule? The Congress had tried to divide the Muslims among themselves, the Marathas among themselves and the scheduled classes among themselves. (Offers of inducements of different kinds had been made to wean them to their (Congress) side (Opposition cheers). Experience had shown that the Congress had singled out one political party for adopting such tactics as mass contact which had, however, failed.

Whatever might be the merits or demerits of democracy, it had failed not only because of the conditions obtaining in the country but more so because of the manner in which it was handled by the Provincial Congress Governments. He sincerely hoped that if they went out now, they would come back and he hoped that they would come back with a change of heart and with a different attitude to the minorities.

AMBEDKAR'S STAND.

Speaking on the resolution and his own amendment, Dr. Ambedkar could not help saying that the Premier's resolution seemed to him improper and inopportune. The resolution asked for a declaration and further proceeded to sanction a procedure in case that demand was not fulfilled. Who made those demands, he asked. Those demands were not, however, made by the House.

Now that things had been bungled, the House was expected to come to the rescue of the Congress. The attitude of the majority was found in an official report, published in 1928. Since then, the situation had not only not changed, but had worsened.

Proceeding, Dr. Ambedkar said that he could not accept either of the amendments to his amendment, moved by the Hon. Mr. Munshi. The first amendment of Mr. Munshi conceded that the safeguards must be provided. But the speaker further wanted that those safeguards should satisfy the accredited representatives of the scheduled classes. Nor was the second amendment of Mr. Munshi an improvement on his own resolution.

Mr. Munshi's amendment wanted the second part of Dr. Ambedkar's amendment be substituted by the words "provided, among other things adequate safeguards for the protection of the rights and liberties of the members of all minority communities" are given.

The second part of Mr. Munshi's amendment wanted to replace the third part of Dr. Ambedkar's amendment by the provision "giving at the same time the voice to important minorities in the machinery that may be devised for the purpose."

He maintained that the untouchables were entitled to say: "We do not want to be ruled by you." But they were not adopting such an unreasonable attitude. All that they asked for, was the inclusion of certain necessary safeguards in the constitution.

With regard to the resignation, he stated that it was a matter for the party 'caucus' to decide. Why did the Premier want their sanction to go out? He would put another conundrum. Would he ask their sanction for coming in again?

ILL-CONCEIVED RESOLUTION!

Mr. C. P. Bramble, leader of the Progress Group, opposing the resolution stated that the resolution was ill-conceived, because it was an omnibus one. It seemed to him that it had been drafted by someone else and not by Government. Whatever remarks he made in commending his amendment to the acceptance of the House, would be made in his individual capacity and not as the Leader of his Party.

In certain quarters, it was often suggested that the opportunity to make a suitable gesture had been lost. He considered that argument as most unfair. There was no question of an opportunity having been lost as far as the British Government was concerned. It was the Congress that had seized the opportunity and had presented England with a dilemma. Ever since Britain entered into a war the initiative was with the Congress.

For his own part, he could say that the war aims included the possible extension of the frontiers of Democracy.

But even if the present war was regarded as an Imperialistic one, he wished to know whether India preferred, until Dominion Status was attained, the kind of Government, associated with Great Britain, or that associated with Germany. If it looked towards Germany, he further asked whether India could expect Dominion Status.

The only healthy reaction to a crisis as the present one, should be that all should rally round the duly constituted authority.

The attitude which the Opposition should now adopt was one of hearty co-operation with Government. But the present Government had seen fit to divest themselves of their responsibility at this juncture. And if the present Ministry should resign on their own accord, their action must recoil on their own heads. But "we should be deceiving ourselves," he stated, "if we refuse to believe the possibility and the probability of this Province having to be governed, in that case, by His Excellency the Governor under Section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935." In that case, he would not be expressing any lack of confidence in the Governor, because the change would be a necessary one but he would only sincerely regret when that necessity arose.

WHY MAKE A GRIEVANCE OF IT?

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, speaking on his amendment, stated if the Government had expressed its sense of resentment and humiliation, then the Opposition would have been one with the Government. He, on his part, would have gladly supported the resolution, if there was no amendment, referring to resignation. The first paragraph of the Premier's resolution was not only wholly unnecessary but was of doubtful accuracy. Under the Government of India Act 1935 foreign affairs were regarded as wholly outside the purview of the Provincial Government. That was also outside the Federal Scheme and that was why the country opposed that scheme. This was all known in 1935. With that full knowledge of the fact, they accepted office and now they could not run away, by making a grievance of it.

With regard to the speeches made by the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the Independent Labour Party, he only stated that they were distressing to him and he did not want to say anything more because he was in the Opposition (laughter) The burden of their speeches was that "we are not fit to rule our own country" and that was this country's genius! (laughter) The only remedy for undemocratic happenings was certainly more democracy and not foreign rule. That was what he wanted to impress upon the Leader of the Opposition and Dr. Ambedkar.

Dr. Ambedkar had given a formidable list of the members of the Depressed classes. That was unfortunate. But was there not lynching in America and ill-treatment of the Negroes and "punka" cool in Africa and other colonies?

Dr. Ambedkar: That is a consolation to me.

Continuing he said that communalism began as early as 1905 with a small deputation to the Viceroy and later on it was patented and made popular like Johnny Walker. He could understand the pandering of the minorities, but the responsibility of the Congress was no less.

Mr. Mehta had not concluded his speech when the House rose for the day till Friday (to-day).

Socialists And War

PATNA, Oct. 26.

The War Sub-Committee of the National Executive of the Congress Socialist Party, which was called to meet at Patna to-day has been postponed and is now likely to be held in Lucknow. Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan left for Lucknow last night.—A. P.

GIDNEY STANDS BY JINNAH

Anglo-India's Anti-Congress Move With Muslim League

RANCHI, Oct. 26.

Sir Henry Gidney, who is here on a short visit, has sent a telegram on behalf of the Anglo-Indian community to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, congratulating the League for "its splendid stand against the Congress decision."

Sir Henry deplores the want of recognition of economic and other interests of the minorities and says: "I am prepared wholeheartedly to associate myself with the Muslim League in its fight for minority rights and you may count on my support."—A.P.

TROUBLE OVER PROCESSION

LUCKNOW, Oct. 26.

Several persons are reported to have been injured, as a result of police firing on a mob of Hindus and Muslims, according to a message received here from Mau, Azamgar District. An order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been promulgated.

It is reported that the trouble arose over a Dusserah procession.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" in official circles in connection with the police firing in Mau reveal that altogether 26 persons were injured, of whom two received gunshot wounds.

Fifteen persons were arrested on the spot. A Magisterial enquiry is proceeding.—United Press.

Calcutta Indian Chamber Protests

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

In the course of a telegram addressed to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, strongly protests against the appointment of Sir George Campbell as the Shipping Controller for India.

The Committee state that as Sir George is closely connected with British shipping, his appointment is objectionable in principle and is prejudicial to Indian shipping interests.—A. P.

ECHO OF BAN ON NARENDRA DEO

Adjournment Motion Rejected In Punjab Assembly

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

By forty-two against eighty votes the Punjab Legislative Assembly this afternoon rejected the adjournment motion of Lala Dunichand (Ambala) regarding the Punjab Government's order prohibiting the entry of Acharya Narendra Deo into the Province and his subsequent arrest in July last. Discussion on the motion lasted more than an hour and a half, about seven persons participating. —United Press.

NEXT STEP TO RESIGNATION.

Bose On Rajen Babu's Instructions

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

"People of my way of thinking will find it impossible to obey the instructions issued by the President unless they are first convinced that the Working Committee intends giving a bold lead to the country," observed Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in a press interview on the instructions issued by the Congress President to the Provincial Congress Committees.

Mr. Bose says, "I have already stated that I welcome wholeheartedly the resignation of the Congress Ministries at the present juncture. But resignation by itself may be ineffective and even futile, if it is not followed to its logical conclusion.

At present, there is an impression in several quarters that after the resignation of ministries there is no further programme and that the Congress will keep the door open for further negotiations with the British Government. This impression, if wrong, should be removed at once. If real unity within the Congress is desired by the Working Committee, then its attitude towards the left-wing should be revised and the latter should be taken into confidence with regard to the future programme, if any, of the Working Committee. Otherwise, it is but natural that the left-wing will do what it considers desirable in the best interests of the Nation.—A. P.

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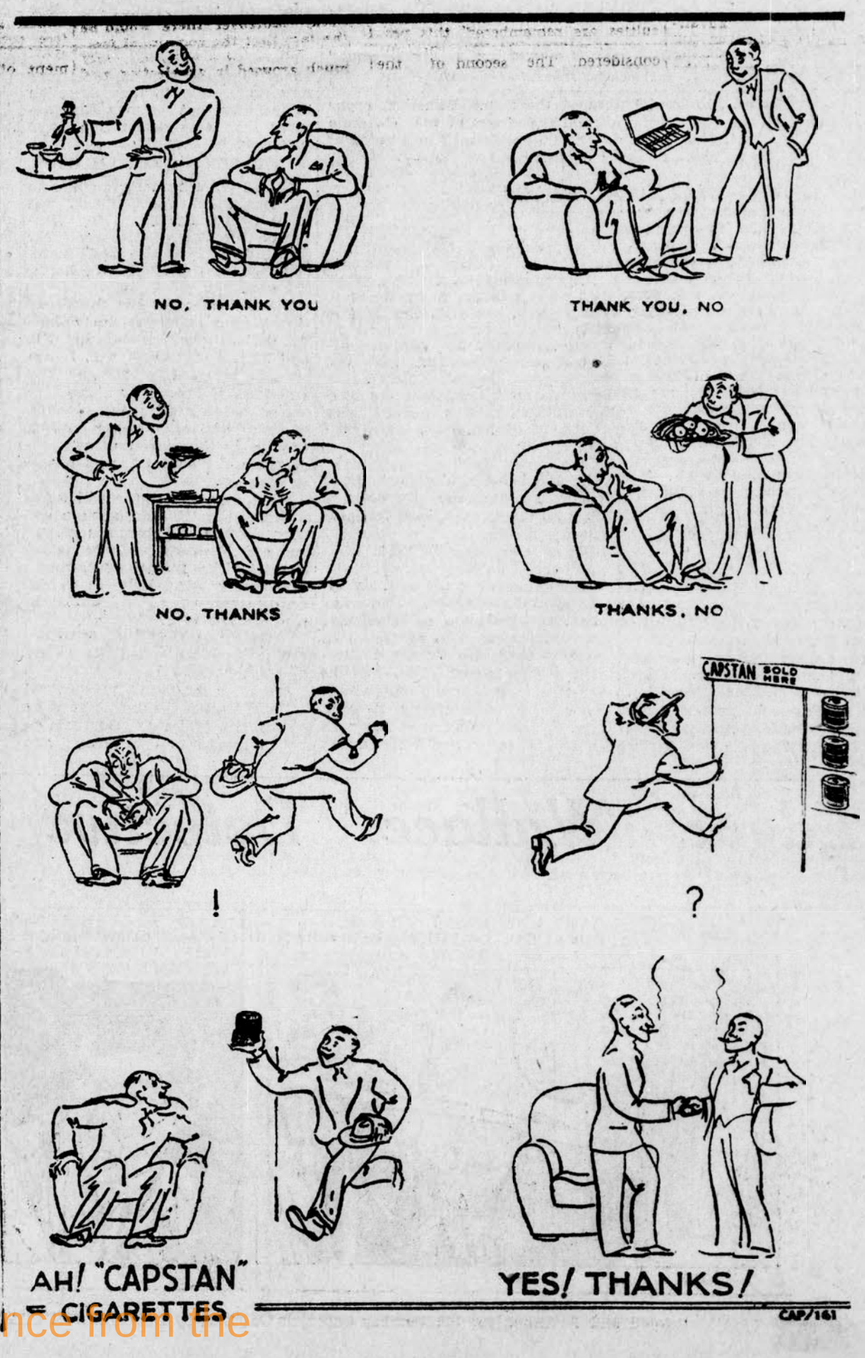

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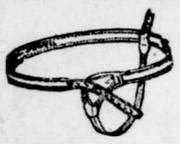

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1939

Bombay Premier Attacks British Policy

Justification Of Congress Attitude

No Meek Submission To Promoting Imperialism

"WORLD PEACE AND PROGRESS REQUIRE ENDING OF IMPERIALISM & FASCISM"

BOMBAY, Thursday.

With up-to-date arrangements,— microphones inside the Assembly and loudspeakers outside the building for relaying the speeches of the members, to-day's discussion in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the war resolution proved to be the most important and interesting debate that the Assembly had ever witnessed.

It was in a solemn setting that the proceedings commenced. Visitors in all the packed galleries were on the tanter-hooks of impatience.

Exactly at 11-29, the Prime Minister, entered the hall, when he was cheered by the Congress members.

SPEAKER'S RULINGS

Then came the announcement of the Secretary, "The Hon. the Speaker" and Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, stepped into the speaker's chair, bowing to the members.

IN A BUSINESS-LIKE MANNER, THE SPEAKER DISPOSED OF THE POINTS OF ORDER RAISED YESTERDAY BY VARIOUS MEMBERS.

After this, the Speaker brought to the attention of the House, a few other amendments and then he called upon Mr. B. G. Kher to move the resolution.

NO BRAVADO OR CHALLENGE

Speaking calmly, in crystal phrases, the Prime Minister spoke exactly for an hour and sat down amid the cheers of the Congress members. The resolution, he said, was not framed in a spirit of bravado and it was by no means a challenge.

NEGATION OF NATIONAL CLAIM

It pained him to oppose the amendment of the Leader of the Opposition. It was a negation of the claims of this country; it sought to perpetuate the divisions of this country. It came to him as a great shock. Knowing the statements which he and his party (Muslim League) leaders had been making, it was clear to him that they do not visualise any progress based on the lines of democracy.

With regard to Mr. Bramble's amendment he was glad to observe the "proud spirit" with which it was conceived. He was happy to note that the Progress Party was really progressing. But the later portion made the approval of all minorities a condition precedent for granting any Dominion Status. That was difficult, if not impossible. The question of majorities and minorities was a deceptive one.

Moving the resolution Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, said:—

Early in the beginning of the last month war was declared by Great Britain against Germany when she attacked Poland and as a result India also became a participant in this war without any reference either to the Central or to the Provincial legislatures.

The Dominions of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, etc., all defined their attitude to the war and voluntarily joined the war. We know as a matter of fact that in South Africa Hertzog who stood for neutrality had to go out of office and give place to General Smuts who stood for joining in the war.

CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON WAR

Let us see what the attitude India desired to adopt. This war did not come upon us suddenly. Its seeds were sown as far back as 1919 when the Treaty of Versailles was passed. So far as Congress is concerned our attitude to war had been clearly defined, first in our Resolution at Haripura in 1938 when we had declared that India was not going to be a party to any Imperialist War and later at Tripuri when the Congress passed a resolution which said as follows:

"The Congress is opposed to Imperialism and Fascism alike, and is convinced that the world peace and progress require the ending of both of these. In the opinion of the Congress, it is urgently necessary for India to direct her own foreign policy as an Independent Nation, thereby keeping aloof from both Imperialism and Fascism and pursuing her path of peace and freedom."

WAR AIMS

After the declaration of the war as we all know a meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress was held and our position and attitude towards the war were clearly defined.

We, therefore, invited the British Government to declare their aims in regard to democracy and imperialism and the New Order that was envisaged in unequivocal terms. We also said, explain to us how you will give effect to those aims in their present application to the situation in India so that we may rest assured that your declaration was meant to be carried out.

VICEROY'S STATEMENT

We all know that in response to this invitation a declaration was made by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 17th of October 1939 and Lord Zetland also made a declaration in the House of Lords, the next day.

The statement of His Excellency the Viceroy merely refers to similar declarations made in 1919 and 1929, and which will, I am sure, be repeated in 1949 and 1959 and 1969, if indeed we are so supine as to await the pleasure of those who are to-day ruling over us in the matter of our progress on the road to self-determination.

I am sure the House will agree with me that this declaration has been a great disappointment. To quote the words of Mahatma Gandhi "The Indian declaration says clearly that there is to be no democracy for India if Britain can prevent it"

WHAT HAD WE ASKED?

What had we asked for? We had asked for—

(1) a clear and unequivocal declaration of the war aims of His Majesty's Government in regard to democracy and imperialism and the New Order that is envisaged;
(2) how these aims are to be applied to India;
(3) how these aims are to be given effect to in the present;
(4) the establishment of full democracy in India and the right of determination for the people of India for framing their own constitution through a Constituent Assembly without external interference and the right to guide their own policy; and
(5) that the issue of war and peace for India must be decided by the Indian people and no outside authority should impose this decision on them.

I have carefully studied the statement of His Excellency the Viceroy and I must say that His Excellency has failed to define the aims of Great Britain in the war which he says are not definable beyond what is stated by the British Prime Minister's speech.

There is nothing in the statement which shows that it is the intention of the British Government to establish full democracy in India as an immediate result of the war. There is nothing in that statement to show that the demand of the Congress for the establishment of a free Indian democratic India and the right of the Indian people to frame their own Constitution is going to be conceded. There is nothing even to show that Dominion Status as contemplated by the Statute of Westminster is to be implemented in the Indian Constitution in the immediate future.

The Secretary of State's speech leads one to the inference that in the opinion of His Majesty's Government the Indian people are still unfit and unable to frame their own Constitution or to govern themselves and that therefore it is too early to think either of Indian independence or Dominion Status or our right to frame our own constitution, to settle our own policy.

ALL DEMANDS TURNED DOWN

As regards our demand for immediate application of the war aims of establishing a new world order to our own Government here again we see no hope of any transfer of power. All our demands have been turned down.

The question then arises as to what should be our course of action and this brings me to the resolution before the House.

In the first part it regrets that India should have been made to participate in the war without the consent of the people and that laws should have been passed and measures enacted curtailing the powers and activities of the Provincial Governments.

Indians were not consulted before the war was declared. They have no effective voice in the prosecution of the war, and as a matter of fact, the powers of the Provincial Governments have been curtailed by the amendment of the Government of India Act passed without India's consent. The first portion of the resolution therefore expresses our regret that all this should have been done against our will.

NO ROOM FOR DIFFERENCES

The second part of the resolution declares that in order to secure the co-operation of the Indian people, the principles of democracy should be applied to India, that her policy should be guided by her people, that India should be regarded as a free nation entitled to frame her own constitution and with that end in view, all necessary changes in the form of the Government should be made in the immediate present as far as possible.

After all that we said, it is hardly necessary to say that in India we have not yet got full democracy nor is she free and independent and there is no promise on the part of the British Government that her right to self-Government, her right to frame her own constitution, to manage her own affairs and to determine her own foreign policy according to the wishes of her people, will be recognised.

There is no assurance that this will be done in the near future,

(Continued on page 9, column 2.)

PREMIER FLOODED WITH TELEGRAMS

The Prime Minister of Bombay has been flooded with telegrams sent by various institutions, organisations and individuals supporting the war resolution and the decision to resign office.

Bombay Premier Moves Historic Resolution

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, is seen in the picture (standing first from right in the first row), moving the Government's resolution on War in Bombay Assembly on Thursday.

Indian Leaders In London Criticise Viceroy's Speech

"League's Differences With Congress Would Be Settled Mutually"

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Representatives of the Moslem League and the India League yesterday evening addressed over 40 members representing the Opposition Labour and the Liberal Parties in the House of Commons on the Viceroy's recent statement. Mr. Wedgwood Benn was among those present.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani said that the Moslem League agreed with the Congress demands for India's independence and such differences they had with Congress would be settled among themselves. If they were left free to develop political parties on political lines, it would be the best thing for India.

Mr. Krishna Menon presented the case on behalf of the India League said that there was a general tendency to mistake the restrained language used by the Congress as a sign of lack of determination, but it would be wrong to draw that conclusion.—Reuter.

INDIAN SURVIVORS' PLIGHT

110 Stranded In London Having Lost All In Sea

LONDON, Oct. 25.

One hundred and ten Indian seamen, survivors from the "Yorkshire" and the "City of Mandalay" settled down this evening in quarters in Victoria Dock Road, London.

Without exception all of them with phlegmatic Indian calm dismissed their actual experiences of the sinkings as something to be experienced in the time of war. Not one of the 110 could speak English and therefore the appearance of Reuter's representative was a signal for many requests notably in respect to extra blankets and warmer clothing.

Reuter's representative was able to inform the survivors that advent of so many Indian seamen was unprecedented and that comforts would be speedily forthcoming. All the Indian seamen were provided to-day with English suits, vests and pants.

But in the cold weather which is now prevailing they temporarily lack mufflers and other garments which they ordinarily wear when in London's dockland in Winter. These comforts will be forthcoming within an hour or two as well as others including cigarettes.

A number of the survivors still show signs of the ordeal.

SURVIVOR'S EXPERIENCE.

Bela Mia from Calcutta, who had an extensive cut on the head, stated that he was working in a galley when the "Yorkshire" was sunk.

The "Yorkshire" went down in seven minutes and Bela Mia was over six hours in a lifeboat. Bela Mia was not concerned so much with the sinking and rescue as with the fact that he had lost his entire belongings which he estimates at a value of Rs. 200 and naturally he asks how his wife and children are to overcome the difficulty.

Reuter understand that these matters will be met.

Jamat Ali, also from Calcutta, is now nursing a badly burnt arm. He also deplores the loss of his entire belongings but similar solace will come his way. Most of the "City of Mandalay" survivors have personal belongings as the "Mandalay" took an hour to sink and it was possible for the Indian crew hurriedly to rush to quarters and salve their personal possessions.

It has to be emphasised that the crews of both the vessels only reached London to-day and arrangements for their reception have been most hurried. Within a few hours there will be the certainty of any omissions being rectified.

Reuter's representative saw Indian crews eating their evening meal comprising of a generous portion of curry and rice of which he was invited to partake.

18 KILLED.

It is now reported that the survivors of the "Clan Chisholm" comprise 18 European and 60 Indian members of the crew leaving about 20 unaccounted for.

The seventh list of the Royal Air Force casualties totals seven officers and 25th other ranks of whom 18 are killed and 14 missing.—Reuter.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE POISON THORN

MAYBE WADE HASN'T GOT A GUN---- BUT HE DOES ALL RIGHT WITH A BOW AN' ARROW!
WE GOT TO GET HIM! HE'S OUTSIDE SOMEWHERE--- SPLIT UP TWO AN' TWO-- WE CAN'T MISS!
MAGDA, YOU STICK HERE. SLICK, YOU TWO GO AROUND TO TH' LEFT. WE'LL COVER TH' OTHER SIDE... AN' GET HIM!
HMMM! THIS BEGINS TO LOOK TOUGH .... I'D BETTER GET THEM BEFORE THEY GET ME!

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